FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GOVERNMENT SUSPENDS OFFICIAL ADS IN LA PRENSA

PY170007 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 16 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] The Presidential Public Information Secretariat has ordered the official TELAM news agency to suspend the publication of official advertisements, calls for bids, etc in the newspaper LA PRENSA.

The resolution was confirmed to a journalist of this newspaper by the public information secretary, General Ortiz, whom the LA PRENSA journalist contacted on this matter.

The official said that "just as there is freedom of the press, there is also freedom to choose whom to give advertising to." He confirmed that "the entire government, particularly the army" is annoyed by "the viciousness" of the criticisms of the process of national reorganization.

The resolution forbidding publishing official advertisements in LA PRENSA was made through an "insinuation" to TELAM officials and not in writing.

General Ortiz told the journalist that the decision is shared "by the entire government" and that he has received several suggestions from high army commands not to continue publishing official advertisements in LA PRENSA and "even to take other measures," but that a decision was made to "insinuate" to TELAM that no more advertisements will be placed, a decision that was immediately obeyed.

The public information secretary said that criticisms are accepted by the government, that it does accept these from other media, but not from LA PRENSA, because the government learns and makes corrections when the criticisms are well founded, but in the case of LA PRENSA, the articles--according to the official judgment--are "harmful" and "vicious" and are aimed at destroying the current "process."

The secretary's judgment was explained in answering another question aimed at finding out what the government considers "constructive criticism" when the journalist reminded him that the same judgment was used against LA PRENSA by the Campora and Lastiri governments.

Regarding the economic aspect in particular, the secretary replied to the journalist that errors made during the Martinez de Hoz administration were being corrected with the change of government; but when the journalist asked why the generals did not act as harshly toward an official of the government as toward LA PRENSA, the secretary responded that at that time it was believed that an "attack on the economy minister was also an attack on President Videla."

General Ortiz, after explaining what the government considers "harmful criticism," reaffirmed that the measure suspending publishing in LA PRENSA is in force.

ECONOMY MINISTER SAYS PROTECTIONISM NOT FAVORED

PY161716 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1418 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 14 Jun (NA)--Economy and Finance Minister Lorenzo Sigaut announced that an economic upturn could take place around the spring. This is when the "favorable factors prevail."

Sigaut denied the possibility of implementing a control system over the rate of exchange and maintained that "the new parity of the peso will correct the deficit shown on the commercial balance."

He also denied being in favor of a "protectionist economy." The minister discussed several aspects of the current economic program during an interview published today by the daily LA NACION.

When asked whether he believed that the "unrest which existed before and after the last devaluation had been overcome, he asserted: "Undoubtedly. The Central Bank reserves are increasing," he added. He pointed out that "although we regret it, the relative term reduction of salaries is unavoidable."

He then stated that "there is no evidence of an opposition to the policy of the political opening." He also maintained that the rural sector "has strongly benefited from the devaluations," as is shown by the economic indicators of this sector.

In his statements to LA NACION he asserted he was not in favor of banning imports. "I do not favor any kind of generalized bans because I do not favor a "protectionist economy," he stressed.

He then went on to point out that "the monetary program is a domestic working tool" and stated that "by 1981 we will have fulfilled the goal of limiting the gross domestic product deficit to 2.9 percent."

When asked when he believed an upturn in the economy would take place, he stated "the upturn has already started with great force in the rural sector and in all the industries whose products can be exported."

He ended by stating that "although it is difficult to establish deadlines, we believe that the favorable factors will prevail somewhere between September and December. We will have to wait for spring to arrive."

SIGAUT SAYS NO REFINANCING OF FOREIGN DEBT PLANNED

PY161331 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2125 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Jun (TELAM)--The economy minister reported today that Argentina is not negotiating the refinancing of its external debt. He indicated, and this is something that Dr Sigaut has said publicly, that the country will cancel its foreign financial commitments as they expire or it will renew them for adequate periods of time, which is the usual practice.

He also indicated that the finance under secretary, Hugo Lamonica, travelled yesterday to the United States to carry out and accelerate the negotiations linked with the international financing of public and private sector projects.

Public sector projects that can be highlighted are those linked to binational organizations, public services and works, agriculture and livestock and the industrial and mining sectors. With this in mind, Lamonica will meet with authorities of the World Bank, the IDB and private U.S. banks.

PERONISTS DEMONSTRATE IN FRONT OF GOVERNMENT HOUSE

PY131553 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0123 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Jun (NA)--About 100 Peronists gathered in the Plaza de Mayo, in front of Government House, this afternoon and released a declaration asking for the end of the government of the armed forces and the release of former President Maria Estela [Isabel] Martinez de Peron.

The demonstration was orderly and signs reading "freedom for Isabel Peron" were displayed. The signs were then left hanging on a platform built in front of the mast in the park.

There was no police intervention, but at the end of the demonstration, two police patrols and personnel in civilian clothes came to order those slow in moving out to clear the area.

The demonstration also served to recall the last public appearance of former President Juan Peron before his death, who on 12 June 1974 delivered a speech to thousands of his followers from the balcony of Government House.

The declaration demands, among other things, "a future for our children, without fearing the power of those who have the arms to defend us from our enemies and not to subdue us."

The declaration also demands "the end of injustice and the farce affecting Isabel Peron, a political power be returned to the popular majority."

In conclusion, the declaration demands "the immediate end of this new political adventure of the armed forces because they are illegally in power, because they have greatly failed, showing that they are not capable of running the country and because, if the situation continues unchanged, the next step could be the division of the country and subsequent disintegration of the nation."

Some of the leaders attending the demonstration included Juan Labake, Jose Amerise, Pedro Aquino, Pedro Rompin and Rolando Natiuk.

ROMANIA SUPPORTS GOVERNMENT'S DEMAND OVER MALVINAS

PY151556 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1657 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Jun (NA)--Romanian Ambassador to Argentina Gheorghe Apostol has expressed his country's support and solidarity with the Argentine demand for sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands and with the end of "all consequences of colonialism."

Apostol arrived in this city from Tierra del Fuego, where he attended the ceremony marking the day of the reaffirmation of Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, the Antarctic and the islands of the South Atlantic.

The ambassador, who made some remarks at Ezeiza Airport, had accompanied Capt Raul Suarez del Cerro, governor of the national territory of Tierra del Fuego, the Antarctic and South Atlantic.

He said he had received an "excellent" impression of his visit to the southern zone.

He also stressed his country's interest in carrying out investments in that region and indicated that there are "multiple possibilities," and "right now we can cooperate in the fields of petrochemistry and wood."

Apostol confirmed Romanian support for the Argentine demand for sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, and added that his country continuously declares itself "for the eradications of all consequences of colonialism."

He stated: "For this reason, Romania expresses solidarity with Argentina," and added that during the recent visit of the Romanian foreign minister to Buenos Aires, he officially told the national officials about the Romanian position in this regard.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES EXPRESSIONS OF SUPPORT

PY160301 La Paz Radio Illimani in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Various labor unions, professional and women's organization in the country have expressed their material and moral support for President Luis Garcia Meza through telegrams addressed to the president. These organizations which are representative of the Bolivian people have requested that President Garcia Meza withdraw his decision to leave the Presidency of the Republic on 6 August.

The Barrientist Miners' Vanguard of Siglo XX Mines, in a telegram addressed to the president, expressed its total support for the president of the Bolivians to continue heading the Government of National Reconstruction. This is signed by (Pastor Decana Mardel), (name indistinct) and (Julio Guzman Calaguana).

The Potosi Nationalist Women's Union, which is composed of women of various social classes, has asked President Garcia Meza to reconsider his resignation of the Presidential mandate because he is considered to be a model of dignity and security for the process of national reconstruction as well as a guarantee for the country. The wire, which was released to the communications media, is signed by (Maria Luisa de Heredia) and (Lourdes Miranda), president and coordinator of the Potosi Nationalist Women's Union.

The rural workers of Mancocapa Province, La Paz Department, in an assembly of their unions, decided to ask Gen Garcia Meza to withdraw his decision to leave the nation's Presidency. The peasants of Mancocapa Province, who materially and morally support Gen Luis Garcia Meza, note, among other things, that they are ready to defend their leader at any time. The peasants of this province stated that Garcia Meza is the leader of the majority of the Bolivian people and the best qualified man to continue conducting the reconstruction of the country. For the Mancocapa Workers Labor Central, the wire is signed by (Leonardo Chipana), (Mario Juaquiri), (Francisco Condoi) and (Eduardo Quispe).

LANZA CHARGES GOVERNMENT INVOLVED IN DRUG TRAFFIC

PY151843 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1641 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Lima, 15 Jun (TELAM)--Reliable sources in this capital have reported the existence of a letter that Lt Col Emilio Lanza Armaza of the Bolivian Army addressed to his comrades in arms just before leaving his country to go into exile in Ecuador. In the letter he accuses those who are trying to gag and eliminate those members of the armed forces who have a conscience by creating a lack of sensitivity in the institution in the face of the misery and desperation of the rest of the Bolivian people.

Lanza states in his letter that one of his achievements is that of allowing the people to identify those members of the armed forces who are committed to the drug trafficking mafia, smuggling, illegal business deals and nepotism.

It has been learned that the letter, written personally by the military officer, is 4 and 1/2 pages long and that it was handed to the Bolivian media when it had been confirmed that the officers who were in asylum in the Apostolic Nunciature had left for exile in Ecuador.

Lanza headed the military uprising on 25 May 1981 in Cochabamba when, for the second time in 15 days, he persuaded the CITE (Special Troops Instruction Center), which was under his command, to revolt against the government of Gen Luis Garcia Meza, asking for his resignation.

According to the sources, the letter begins by saying: The institutionalist movement I presided over was expressly distorted and termed subversive by the government, but it was finally understood when the results of the military meetings held to study the situation concluded that it was nothing but an attempt to obtain dignity.

After clarifying that three of the objectives outlined by his movement had been achieved, Lanza explains that, despite the fact that this virtual triumph shows us that we were not mistaken, that our efforts were not in vain, there is again the intention to outmaneuver our determination and to try to perpetuate in power one who desperately insists on committing the armed forces to the drug trafficking mafia, smuggling, illegal business deals and nepotism.

Finally, Lanza ends his letter by asking his comrades in arms whether there is currently moral authority for the military heirarchy trying to stay in power, and closing his letter with the expression long live a dignified Bolivia.

PAZ FOLLOWERS DOUBT AUTHENTICITY OF REMARKS

PY121459 Paris AFP in Spanish 0110 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] La Paz, 11 Jun (AFP)--The afternoon paper ULTIMA HORA stated here today that friends and supporters of former Bolivian President Victor Paz Estenssoro raised doubts concerning remarks made recently in Lima by Paz Estenssoro. Paz Estenssoro reportedly said that there are five military candidates ready to replace President Luis Garcia Meza.

Paz Estenssoro had indicated that Generals Waldo Bernal Pereira, Humberto Cayoja, Lucio Anez and Armando Reyes Villa, in addition to Col Faustino Rico Toro, were engaged in a kind of presidential succession campaign. According to an interview granted to the Caracas EL NACIONAL correspondent, the former president reportedly said that, in his opinion, Cayoja and Anez were the most intelligent generals within the Bolivian Army.

The supporters of Paz Estenssoro told ULTIMA HORA that the interview had been made up by members of the Democratic and Popular Union (UDP), headed by former President Hernan Siles Zuazo. The clear objective was to discredit Paz Estenssoro, the leader of the Historical National Revolutionary Movement (MNR).

STATE UNIVERSITIES RESUME ACTIVITIES 15 JUNE

PY152151 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1701 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 15 Jun (LATIN)--The eight Bolivian state universities resumed their activities today after an 11-month recess ordered by the military government of Gen Luis Garcia Meza when it took over the government.

The reopening of the universities took place after the government appointed by decree new rectors and university officials who introduced important administrative reforms eliminating the student-government coadministration.

The universities were closed by the military government that replaced President Lidia Gueiler on 17 July 1980. The resumption of university activities was ordered by the Bolivian University National Council (CONUB), the highest authority for state education.

Education Minister Guillermo Escobar Ury has accused prior university administrations of allowing extreme leftist infiltration in the educational institutions.

EL MUNDO JOURNALISTS ORDERED TO LEAVE COUNTRY

PY160237 Paris AFP in Spanish 0059 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] La Paz, 15 Jun (AFP)--It was reported here today that Sixto Nelson Fleig Suacedo, director of the Santa Cruz newspaper EL MUNDO; and Gaston Requena, chief editor of the same newspaper, have been ordered to leave Bolivia in the next 24 hours.

The order was approved by the Interior Ministry because EL MUNDO published a proclamation signed by Col Emilio Lanza last Saturday which was delivered to the press just before he went into exile with eight other officers who led an uprising against President Luis Garcia Meza on 26 May 1981.

EL MUNDO was the only newspaper that published the long Lanza proclamation, which contains very harsh criticisms against the current regime.

The order to leave the country was delivered at 1800 local time (2200 GMT). Negotiations are being carried out at different government levels aimed at getting an extension of the order before the 24-hour deadline is up.

Order Reportedly Revoked

PY161753 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1603 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 16 Jun (LATIN-REUTER)--The National Press Association (ANP) has reported that the Bolivian president, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, has revoked an order for the expulsion from the country of the director and chief editor of the newspaper EL MUNDO of Santa Cruz.

Sources of the General Secretariat of Information of the Presidency told this agency last night that neither the Presidency nor that organization had released such an order. They added that talks are being held so that the order, which was given to the Santa Cruz newspaper by officials of the special security service [SES], can be repealed.

In a communique published today, the ANP, which is a group of owners of newspapers, indicates that an authorized spokesman of the General Secretariat of Information stated that the president has revoked that order.

NEO-NAZIS SAID LINKED WITH WAR CRIMINAL BARBIE

PY110240 Paris AFP in Spanish 1917 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 10 Jun (AFP)--Nazi war criminal Klaus Altman Barbie has ties with the neo-Nazi Bolivian Youth Front [Frente Bolivian Joven], members of which were detained in Bolivia and Brazil, a spokesman of the Jewish community of Santa Cruz, Albert Spietzel, claimed here today.

In statements to the Rio de Janeiro newspaper O GLOBO, Spietzel affirmed from Bolivia that the former chief of the Gestapo in Lyon, who was responsible for the murder by torture of the French resistance hero Jean Moulin, is living in Cochabamba and continues his political activities despite being 74 years old.

According to the same source, Barbie is probably, together with another war criminal who lives in Paraguay, Josef Mengele, one of the organizers of the neo-Nazi movement in South America.

Spietzel said he had seen documents which prove that Barbie participated as an adviser in the recruitment of mercenaries into the paramilitary group "Fiancees of Death" [Novios de Muerte], who are connected with the Bolivian Youth Front, whose chief, Joaquin Fleibelkorn, has gone into hiding.

In the judgment of a member of the federal police department of Mato Grosso, the Bolivian neo-Nazi group could have ramifications in Brazil, particularly in Sao Paulo, Parana and Rio Grande do Sul.

Former mercenary and French legionaire Napoleon Forlanger, who is currently a fugitive, took part in the Fiancees of Death as a military instructor.

GOVERNMENT 'SURPRISED' AT ISRAELI CHARGES

PY170228 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Itamaraty today relayed to Israeli Ambassador Sha'ul Ramati the surprise of the Brazilian Government at the release of the document by the Israeli Government which hints at Brazil's participation in the alleged production of an atom bomb in Iraq.

The Isareli ambassador was summoned to Itamaraty by the acting chief of the African, Asian and Oceania Bureau, Fernando Reis.

RESULTS OF POLITICAL COUNCIL MEETING NOT RELEASED

PY162146 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 16 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] The Political Council of the Presidency has decided to modify the schedule of the political agenda to give priority to the electoral reforms which the opposition and the PDS [Social Democratic Party] demand. The amendments to the foreigners' law are almost completed through an agreement between the justice minister and the church, but some minor problems in the wording of the text still remain.

The restoration of congressional privileges has been dropped down in the government's priorities. Its discussion will be left for 1982, after the trial of Deputy Joad Cunha by the Federal Supreme Court. The PDS leaders, who participated in the meeting, are committed to maintaining silence in order "to surprise the opposition."

BRIEFS

NEW DANISH, PAKISTANI AMBASSADORS--Knud Erik Tygesen and (Syed Murad Ahmad Khairi) today presented to President Figueiredo their credentials as the new Danish and Pakistani ambassadors, respectively, to Brazil. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 9 Jun 81 PY]

EXPORTS INCREASE--Porto Alegre--CACEX [Foreign Trade Department] Director Benedito Moreira reported yesterday that Brazilian exports have earned more than $9 billion during the first 5 months this year, marking an increase of 26 percent as compared to the same period in 1980. Moreira added that the objective for 1985 is to reach $50 billion, with an average increase of 20 percent as of 1982. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 5 Jun 81 p 13 PY]

PORTOBRAS DEBT--Brasilia--Arno Markus, president of the Brazilian Ports Enterprise [PORTOBRAS], reported yesterday that the company's commitments abroad, including amortization and interests, are now 13.4 billion cruzeiros. He gave assurances, however, that the payments of these commitments are proceeding on schedule. He labeled PORTOBRAS' commitments as reasonable, since this amount only represents 25 percent of the collection of the port improvement tax. PORTOBRAS' greatest creditors are the IBRD with $45 million; the Netherlands with $16 million; and the FRG with $100 million. Moreover, there is a debt of $20 million with the Morgan Bank, whose resources had been used in the port of Sepetiba. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 5 Jun 81 p 13 PY]

DEFENSE MINISTER ON VENEZUELA, GUERRILLAS, ARMS

PA121613 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Bogota--Gen Carlos Camacho Leyva, Colonbian Defense Minister, said this afternoon that Colombia is not interested in starting dumb wars with Venezuela. He made the statement during the exhibition of renovated war materiel.

The defense minister also said that the guerrillas are not a serious problem for the country and that public order has progressively improved. He said that the Colombian guerrillas do not represent any danger to the democratic institutions in Colombia. He said that public order has improved considerably throughout the country and it is expected that peace will be reestablished through the cooperation of the people with the military forces.

The defense minister also said that Colombia has in the last few months recovered a large quantity of weapons and war materiel due to the ingenuity of military engineers and personnel. At an exhibition for the Bogota news media General Camacho praised the work done by the army to renovate arms, tanks and other items used to protect national sovereignty.

CHILEAN FOREIGN MINISTER STRESSES PEACEFUL AIMS

PA170332 Paris AFP in Spanish 2206 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Bogota, 16 Jun (AFP)--Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames today denied that Chile is arming itself for a future conflict with Argentina and said that any problems existing with that country should be settled peacefully.

Rojas Galdames is on an official 4-day visit to Colombia. The 62-year-old minister was awarded the Antonio Narino Order and received the keys to the city of Bogota, after being declared guest of honor.

The Chilean foreign minister granted an interview to AFP at the Foreign Ministry where he had met for 45 minutes with his Colombian colleague, Carlos Lemos Simmonds.

He said that "Chile has made no decision regarding its reentry to the Andean Pact." He said, however, that the announcement of such a possibility had been made in Santiago by the Chilean finance minister.

He told AFP: "We would return to the Cartagena agreement if some conditions, which are imperative to us, are accepted, such as the 10-percent decrease in import duties and the fixing of basic [word indistinct].

He said that Chile is thinking of returning to rhe Andean Pact "merely because we want to strengthen American unity." He also said that "if is always better to be united, be it at home or as countries."

Rojas Galdames said that Chile's withdrawal from the pact in 1976 "has not harmed us" and explained that, for example, "since then our foreign trade with Colombia has increased 58 percent."

He immediately denied that Chile was gaining by staying out of the pact. However, he explained that it had forced Chile to conduct a more aggressive economy recovery program.

When AFP asked him if there is an arms race in Latin America he said that if it really exists, "it is not right, because there are more pressing needs." He said that development of the backward masses was one of those needs.

He said, however, that if the arms race is being conducted "for our continental defense it would be understandable, but if it is being done to settle our conflicts, it would be very bad." He emphatically denied that Chile is arming itself to fight Argentina, with whom it has several problems pending. He said "the conflict with Argentina has its channels and they involve mediation."

He said: "We are far from arming ourselves for a conflict with Argentina," and that since the last century, there has been a bilateral agreement to settle their differences peacefully.

He said: "Chile is a peaceful country; we abide by laws and we will follow that path."

JUDGES TO STAGE STRIKE IF NOT GIVEN PROTECTION

PA152132 Bogota Radio Santa Fe in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] The judges of the republic will begin a nationwide strike on Tuesday, spokesmen for the Union of Judges announced today. The measure will be taken due to the lack of security offered to the judges. Evidence of this lack of security was the attack last week against Judge Rodrigo Bastidas Sanchez. This factor, in addition to other problems affecting the judges such as inadequate salaries, has led the judges to announce that unless their problems are solved after a meeting to be held this afternoon, they will start a strike on Tuesday.

3 ARRESTED IN CUCUTA FOR PLOTTING AGAINST TURBAY

PA152129 Bogota Radio Santa Fe in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Cucuta--Three armed individuals were captured by the Administrative Department of Security [DAS] and charged with plotting against the president of the republic during the latter's visit here over the weekend.

The local DAS office reported it arrested two men, who were carrying pistols and revolvers and a sawed-off shotgun, as well as a woman, who was carrying a rifle inside a suitcase. The arrested individuals are being interrogated by the authorities. The local DAS office announced it will issue an official communique once the interrogations are completed. The details of the plan prepared by the arrested individuals have not been disclosed.

M-19 LEADERS BACK EASTMAN'S DIALOGUE INITIATIVE

PA160212 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Bogota--The 19 April Movement, M-19, expressed its support of Government Minister Jorge Mario Eastman's initiative to open a dialogue between the government and the rebel groups, which he announced on assuming his new post as a positive step to promote the return of peace and tranquillity to the country.

In a letter to the minister, a leader of the subversive group being held at La Picota Prison, Andres Almarales, said that since the person speaking of a dialogue was not an anonymous person but the government minister, he could not hide his surprise. Not because of the person who made the statement, but because of the government he represents. In his letter, Almarales informs the minister about the conditions of the M-19 prisoners at La Picota and reminds him of the purposes of the group.

Finally, Almarales tells the government minister that although the nation's political and social process has placed them on opposite sides, it does not mean a pact with common aspirations has been announced. What happens, Almarales added, is that history has parallel paths.

PRESIDENT HURTADO OUTLINES GOVERNMENT POLICIES

PA161756 Quito Domestic Service in Spanish 0131 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Speech to the nation by President Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea over the national radio and television network--live]

[Excerpts] I reiterate tonight that my government will continue to work unceasingly for the economic development of our country, to achieve social justice, to consolidate democracy and to defend our national integrity. To this end, I will do everything possible to consolidate a lasting and just peace and through a dialogue with all the political forces, including those of the opposition, I will seek the definition of a territorial policy that will commit this government and those of the future. I will be loyal to the Ecuadorean people and not to a subordinate bureaucracy.

The government I head today will work essentially for some priorities. I will not seek to modify the national development plan or the operational plan but I will insist on programs and projects that I feel are essential to achieve the great objectives of development, justice and peace.

These priorities are first of all to halt the deterioration of the public finances. At this time our public finances have problems due to the fall in petroleum prices. The state budget was estimated on the idea that a barrel of petroleum would be sold at $36, but in the past few weeks it was only being sold at $33.50. This produces revenue in the state budget. In the past such a situation was solved by increasing the foreign debt. However, this means of financing the budget is now being exhausted because we are reaching the limit that can endanger the national economy. The government that I head has to administer the country while we are experiencing economic difficulties that are the result of our conflict with a neighboring country.

My government will also try to contain the inflation process by all possible means. I don't think it will be possible to reduce the inflation rate in the short term, but I do want to defend Ecuadoreans from that big harm that comes from an increase in prices and deterioration of their wages. So far I think the government has been successful in achieving this because if we see that inflation in the industrialized countries is 14 percent, in the petroleum countries it is more than 20 percent and in the countries it is more than 30 percent, then you will agree with me that the inflation and the increase in prices in Ecuador is lower than these figures. We cannot eliminate inflation because there are situations that are outside the control of the government.

Along with the short-term problems of maintaining the balance of public finances and containing the increase of prices, there are three medium- and long term objectives to which the government that I head will give priority. The first is solving the energy problem. Ecuadoreans, what will happen at the end of this administration, when the next government will have to import petroleum to operate the power plants and the circulation of vehicles? Therefore, facing the energy problem is not only good for this government but above all for future governments. Since the government that I head is a responsible one, it wants to work for today as well as for the future. For this reason, we must continue the policy of halting the increase in the consumption of fuel and give high priority to the investments of the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation and the Ecuadorean Electrification Institute.

I have a second priority objective: Halting the concentrative character of our economy. It is concentrative because it takes economic resources from the rural areas to the cities, because it takes economic resources from the provinces to the two big metropolitan centers, and because it strengthens the economic situation of the upper and middle classes to the detriment of the lower-middle and poor classes. I also plan to carry out the structural reforms that are included in the national development plan. These pertain to educational, fiscal, administrative, political and agrarian reforms.

In order to carry out the program contained in the [word indistinct] and to achieve the priorities I have just mentioned, we must overcome three serious difficulties my government is facing. First of all, I have to administer the country at a time when the industrialized capitalist world is in the middle of a big crisis that is only comparable to the one of the 1930's. How can this crisis be described? The economies of the Western European and North American countries are in some cases stagnant or in other cases registering just a 1-percent annual growth rate. What effect does this have on our country? There's a reduction in Ecuador's possibilities to export because the rich countries are buying less from the Third World countries.

The second difficulty the government has is the crisis of our exports. We have difficulties in selling our petroleum. The volume and price of Ecuadorean petroleum have been reduced and the traditional agricultural products, cacao, coffee and bananas, are also facing serious difficulties in markets abroad. I want and plan to reduce imports not only by the private sector but also by the government sector. Therefore, I will vigorously apply all necessary measures so the state will buy less abroad, or at least so that its imports will not increase in an exaggerated manner.

There is a third difficulty in facing the previously mentioned problems. The government of President Roldos did not have a majority in the Chamber of Representatives to carry out his program. I hope we can achieve a majority in the chamber of representatives that is committed to a government program at the service of the Ecuadorean people. To the extent that this is achieved, it will be easier to overcome the serious difficulties of Ecuador's young democracy.

I want to issue a call not only to the businessmen; I also want to issue a call to the Ecuadorean workers. The Roldos government was a popular government. The Hurtado government will also be a popular government. The image of the Ecuadorean people and the workers will always be in my mind. I want to ask them to also contribute to the solution of Ecuador's economic crisis. For this reason, they need to assume a responsibility. In the past 21 months, you have received an increase of (?100) percent in the minimum wage and the work week has been reduced to 40 hours. This has benefitted the workers who receive a wage but not the majority of Ecuadorean workers who don't receive a wage because they don't have a [word indistinct], or because they work on their own or [words indistinct]. Tonight I want to ask the Ecuadorean workers to hold increases in wages within the limits of the capacity of the national economy. If this doesn't occur, we will add [words indistinct] so that there will be an unprecedented increase in prices.

I have the character, will and courage to implement the decisions that must be adopted. In my campaign for vice president and in the exercise of the Vice Presidency, I was never a man who made exaggerated (?promises). I never spoke to get applause. I told the country what needed to be said in accordance with my conscience, my principles and the programs offered to the Ecuadorean people. That has been my behavior and it will continue to be thus as president. Therefore, you can all be sure that rather than seeking daily applause I want the Ecuadorean people to say at the end of these 3 years of government that I worked for and achieved economic development, social justice, national defense and consolidation of democracy.

PETROLEUM OUTPUT TO INCREASE 5,000 BARRELS DAILY

PA141300 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2303 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] Quito, 13 Jun (EFE)--Ecuadorean petroleum production will be increased by approximately 5,000 barrels daily as of the second half of this year, the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation, CEPE, has reported here.

The 5,000 barrels are from a new oil deposit in the Amazon jungle that CEPE recently confirmed.

Ecuador is currently producing 220,000 barrels daily of crude oil, of which it exports half.

Ecuador's oil reserves are estimated at (71 billion) barrels.

POLICE DISCOVER GUERRILLA TRAINING CAMPS

PY151836 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1850 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Lima, 14 Jun (TELAM)--Investigations police have discovered two guerrilla training camps, one in Cajamarca Department in the northern region, and the other in Apurimac Department in the southeast. This exclusive information published by the local newspaper EL COMERCIO notes that according to police spokesmen, peasants were trained for guerrilla fighting by leftists, presumably members of the Shining Path leftist group since the majority of the detainees have confessed their militancy in this group.

The source added that in Andahuaylas, Apurimac Department, police have arrested 80 persons who were involved in 30 terrorist cases between July 1980 and May 1981. It notes that about 60 percent of those arrested are from the area while the rest are from Lima, and that the group includes teachers and university students. The same source noted that the peasants were being trained to carry out kidnappings, take over police stations, and handle explosives and arms. Moreover, the peasants, who were reportedly properly uniformed, were being trained in rough and isolated areas.

The reports added that the objective of the kidnappings was to exchange their victims for arrested subversives, and that they intended to attack police stations to obtain more arms.

The leaders of the group have been identified as Julio Garcia Palacios and Elvira Garcia Nunez, who were carrying guns and explosives when they were arrested.

The police spokesman said that the majority of the detainees had taken down the telephone numbers of several lawyers and congressmen, among whom are lawyer Angel Castro Lavarello and deputies Edmundo Murrugara, Javier Diez Canseo, and Enrique Fernandez Chacon of the extreme left.

Moreover, the 3d Civil Guard Garrison stationed in Arequipa, 1,000 km south of Lima, has reported that it discovered a cave on Huaytape Mountain, located in the area where the Majes irrigation and hydroelectric project is being built, in which explosives were stored.

The report added that a total of 117 sticks of dynamite, electronic caps and detonators were found in the cave.

The newspaper EL CORREO reports that a police spokesman said this is reportedly all part of a terrorist plan that was to be perpetrated in May when President Fernando Belaunde visited the site of the dam.

A few days ago the civil guard found 2,130 sticks of dynamite in 18 plastic bags near one of the tunnels of the Majes project.

PARLIAMENTARIANS LEAVE FOR USSR, NORTH KOREA

PY122252 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 5 Jun 81 p 4

[Excerpts] The main objective of our country's democratic development in the next few years will be to firm up the institutionalization of the constitutional process and the improvement of the standards of living of the poor people. This remark was made yesterday by Popular Action Deputy Elias Mendoza, who, together with a group of parliamentarians, left for Moscow and North Korea for a short visit in response to a special invitation.

Senators Ricardo Monteagudo and Angel Castro Lavarello left together with Mendoza. They indicated that they plan to stay in the Soviet Union and North Korea for approximately 1 week.

RURAL PRODUCERS REACT TO ARGENTINE DEVALUATION

PY040015 Paris AFP in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Montevideo, 3 Jun (AFP)--Observers said today that a virtual state of war between rural producers and the Uruguayan Government, rooted in disagreements over economic policy, was precipitated by the recent Argentine monetary devaluation.

Affected by large debts, scarce profits and rising costs, Uruguayan stockmen called insistently, but without result, for correction of the economic program. They especially called for realistically fixing the value of the peso in relation to the dollar, among other means, to stimulate their activity.

The stockmen called the official position suicide since it leaves them at a disadvantage next to Argentina and Brazil in the export market. Moreover, these competitor countries are assisted by their governments.

As a consequence of the government policy, the Uruguayan stockmen state, foreign sales have diminished, pastures are overflowing with fattened animals and parallel industries have entered a recession.

The conflict between economic and political powers is now at its most tense point after the Uruguayan authorities confirmed that the economic liberal line would be applied without variations. They will do this despite the Argentine decision last Monday to devalue their currency by 30 percent.

The general feeling of the stockmen was summed up by Alberto Gallinal, the most representative and compromising producer: "Activity in the countryside is in its death throes."

BRIEFS

GRAIN FOR SOVIET UNION--The Nidera Uruguaya Company has exported to the Soviet Union 21,000 tons of sorghum worth more than $2 million. This is the first deal of this kind with the Soviet Union. [Montevideo LA MANANA in Spanish 20 May 81 p 29 PY]

EXPORTS TO HUNGARY--The new Hungarian ambassador to Uruguay (Tivo Ruibary) has reported that Uruguay has exported to his country $3 million worth of goods, mainly textiles and leather products. [Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Jun 81 PY]

CITRUS EXPORTS TO POLAND--According to the chairman of the citrus cooperative, (Silvio Anguila), citrus exports to Poland are currently blocked by the fact that the citrus cooperative has been unable to finance these exports. He indicated that some progress is being made with Banco Republica and pointed out that there is need for huge investments to modernize the industry in order to be able to compete on the world market. [Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Jun 81 PY]

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH--Industry and Energy Minister Francisco Tourreilles has reported that there was a 5-percent industrial growth in the first quarter of 1981. He also announced that current foreign reserves amount to $1 billion and these reserves are sufficient to pay off the country's foreign debt. [Montevideo LA MANANA in Spanish 28 May 81 p 6 PY]

GOVERNMENT ALERT DURING GUYANA SECURITY MANEUVERS

FL121823 Bridgetown CANA in English 1752 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Caracas, 12 Jun (CANA-REUTER)--Venezuela will be on the alert during security maneuvers in border territory announced by Guyana yesterday, Deputy Foreign Minister Oswaldo Paez Pumar said today. Mr Paez Pumar said: Every country is sovereign and may undertake any security exercises its army considers appropriate... Nevertheless we will remain vigilant during the maneuvers. It is obvious to any observer that Guyana's preparations to invade Venezuela respond to internal Guyanese politics, but the national government (Venezuela) will not play that game, Mr Paez Pumar said.

HERRERA CAMPINS LEAVES GENEVA; MET WITH SAUDIS

PA150233 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1805 GMT 14 Jun 81

[By Luis Lazaro]

[Excerpts] Geneva, 14 Jun (EFE)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins left for Venezuela at 1240 (1040 GMT) today at the end of a 5-day visit to Switzerland.

Before leaving, Herrera Campins discussed the petroleum market situation during an important meeting with King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al Sa'ud of Saudi Arabia. The meeting was held at a private villa in Switzerland.

The meeting, held at the Saudi king's residence near Geneva, was also attended by the crown prince; Saudi Arabia's Petroleum Minister Shaykh Zaki Yamani; Humberto Calderon Berti, Venezuelan energy and mines minister; and Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco.

At the end of the hour-long meeting, Minister Humberto Calderon Berti told newsmen that he was optimistic and he said that the Saudi Arabian leaders and promised "to consider the matter" of reducing production.

Humberto Calderon Berti did not return with the rest of the presidential party to Venezuela and will met again on Thursday with Shaykh Zaki Yamani after a visit to Poland, which he apparently has scheduled.

Early in the morning Luis Herrera Campins held a brief and cordial meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, who is touring Europe to discuss economy matters.

Sources close to the presidential party informed EFE that the Venezuelan president's possible visit next year to Japan was discussed during the meeting.

Luis Herrera Campins visited Switzerland after being invited by the ILO to participate in the international working conference, during which the president spoke on Friday.

OTEYZA: NO UNDERSELLING, SPECULATING WITH OIL

FL161905 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1747 GMT 16 Jun 81

[By Amado Espitia]

[Text] Mexico City, 16 Jun (NOTIMEX)--The secretary of patrimony and industrial development, Jose Andres de Oteyza, has said that Mexico is not ready to undersell its hydrocarbons or make them the object of speculation because Mexico is aware of the shortage and how valuable they are to the country and the rest of the world. Appearing before the Energy and Patrimony and Industrial Development Committees of the Chamber of Deputies, he asserted that should the present market trend continue, this underselling and speculation is not the best policy for Mexico and one must not be rushed headlong into it because it would foster and precipitate a drop in prices.

He emphasized that Mexico will not undersell its oil as a result of short-term circumstances whether brought about by international buyers or sellers of the product. He explained that financial sacrifices may be made as part of a program to support countries undergoing a critical situation, but Mexico will reserve the option to reevaluate the prices of our products as far as possible instead of fostering the waste of this resource by the richest countries on earth.

The secretary of state explained that a hasty action reduced the export price of oil and, observant of its obligations as usual, Mexico will freeze the price for a month during which time a determination of the international market will be made and the list of clients to resume negotiations will be weeded out. He noted that all indications are that this is a transitory phenomenom, but nevertheless the buyers will have to consider the possibility that the barrel of oil they may lose today may be lost forever.

CANADA TO COMPETE FOR NUCLEAR REACTOR CONTRACT

FL161141 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2345 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Montreal, 15 Jun (NOTIMEX)--The French and Canadian proposals will be the only ones to compete for the Mexican contract to purchase three nuclear reactors, Canadian Ambassador to Mexico Claude Charland [as received] stated this weekend. The ambassador was addressing a group of businessmen who met in Mont Tremblant, some 150 kms north of Montreal. Charland stressed that he is ready to grant Mexico the right of access to nuclear technology, a condition that must be established to study the submitted proposals.

MEXICO-SWEDEN NUCLEAR ENERGY SYMPOSIUM OPENS

FL152138 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2030 GMT 15 Jun 81

[By Leonardo Valadez]

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Jun (NOTIMEX)--The international price of uranium has dropped from 2.3 million pesos ($95,800) per ton to 1.2 million pesos ($50,000) as a result of the slowdown in nuclear plant development in Canada, the United States and Western Europe. This was reported today by the director of the state-owned Mexican Uranium (URAMEX) enterprise, Francisco Vizcaino Murray, in opening the Mexico-Sweden nuclear energy symposium at the Palace of Mines in downtown Mexico City.

Nevertheless, Vizcaino Murray said, Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo is giving Uramex his utmost support in continuing its programs to exploit and explore for uranium in Mexico.

He highlighted Sweden's importance for the rest of the world as a country that generates 300 [as received] percent of its electricity from nuclear energy and noted that this figure might increase considerably within the next decade. In addition, he said, Sweden will begin a program to generate 20,000 megawatts by the year 2000 through the use of nuclear plants.

He observed that Mexico and Sweden are countries that have always advocated the peaceful use of nuclear energy and that the symposium opening today was proof of this.

For his part, the president of the Mexican Academy of Engineering, Luis Enrique Bracamontes, stressed the importance nuclear energy will have in the future, especially within a few decades when petroleum is exhausted as an energy source.

DANISH MINISTER ARRIVES FOR COOPERATION TALKS

FL151317 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0115 GMT 14 Jun 81

[By Lorenzo Franco]

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Jun (NOTIMEX)--Denmark is interested in Mexican advice on oil drilling matters and in the purchase of Mexican crude oil. In exchange it offers technology for the production of cement, creation of agroindustries or development of fisheries. Danish Energy Minister Poul Nielson reported this when interviewed upon arrival today in this capital where he will meet with Jose Andres de Oteyza, Mexican secretary (minister) of patrimony and industrial development.

Nielson said that since 1962 Denmark has granted oil exploration concessions to several nations and that such concessions will begin to expire soon; therefore, Denmark wants Mexico to offer advice for the exploration of oil resources.

"Our aim is to create and prepare the atmosphere for future cooperation between our national oil companies," added the visitor. He explained that his country does not import Mexican crude oil but it is feasible to consider Mexico as a future supplier.

FISHERY DIRECTOR NOTES INCREASING FLEET SIZE

PA160443 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] The maritime fishing programs are not subject to the treaty on territorial waters soon to be signed between Mexico and the United States, because as far as we are concerned there is no longer any doubt about our maritime boundaries and we are merely exploiting our resources.

The statement was issued by the director of the National Fishery Bank on his arrival at the international airport of this capital. He noted that the maritime boundaries are already established and only await recognition by the U.S. Senate.

The director of the National Fishery Bank indicated that Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo did not discuss the issue during his recent meeting with Ronald Reagan because it is now a U.S. problem which that government must settle.

Meanwhile, the official announced that next year Mexico is expected to become the country with the sixth-largest catch in the world, on the same level with Nicaragua. The fishery director revealed that Mexico had already received the first of five sardine fishing boats which will be purchased between now and October, in addition to 22 other vessels which will be incorporated to the Baja California fishing cooperatives.

LEGISLATOR REPORTS ATTEMPT ON LIFE OF TORRIJOS

Abortive Attempt Reported

PA160013 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Legislator Targidio Bernal disclosed this afternoon at the National Legislative Council that there had been an abortive attempt against the life of Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, commander in chief of the National Guard. According to Bernal it occurred last Saturday in Chiriqui.

Legislator Bernal stated: [Begin recording] Our country has been witnessing of late the unrest of citizens who every day have been witnessing the attacks, attempted attacks and kidnappings of Panamanian citizens. I fear, messrs colleagues and Mr President, that Panama has not been left out of the plans of international domination which communism has mounted in Central America. Today I learned with shock that on the night of 13 June in Boquete, Chiriqui Province, an attempt on the life of the National Guard commander in chief was made, but he escaped unscathed.

This is a very serious situation which this National Legislative Council, for the sake of national tranquillity, must investigate thoroughly. If today it involves the National Guard commander in chief, tomorrow it will involve [words indistinct] or other persons of this country. This incident, since it involves that personality, should draw our attention even more.

This appeal which I make, honorable colleagues, for the government and justice minister to explain this incident, is precisely to learn if the citizens tranquillity and national integrity are safe. I want to make it clear that the person who is making this request is a legislator of the opposition wing. However, this does not cause me to laugh and rejoice at the attack against the spiritual leader, as you call him, of the Panamanian revolution. I am above those personal or political egotisms. I am concerned about the incident, because I repeat, if the National Guard commander, regardless of all his bodyguards, was the target of such an attack, then what can we expect for all the rest of the Panamanians who go around without bodyguards.

I call attention to this serious incident casting aside all partisan feelings. I ask that we receive an explanation here of how far Central American terrorism has extended from borders of Costa Rica into our territory. Thank you. [end recording]

National Guard Denies Report

PA162001 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1715 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] National Guard sources have denied statements made yesterday by Liberal Party Legislator Targidio Bernal. According to Bernal, there was an attack Saturday on Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, commander in chief of the National Guard. The source said Torrijos was not in Boquete on Saturday, the day when the supposedly foiled attack took place.

BRIEFS

NEW HAITIAN AMBASSADOR--Panama City, 10 Jun (PANAPRESS)--Haiti's new ambassador to Panama yesterday presented his credentials to the president of Panama. Musset Pierre-Jerome, the Haitian diplomat, was received by President Aristides Royo at the Presidential Palace in this capital. [Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 10 Jun 81 p 27 PA]

COSTA RICA

HAVANA REPORTS INTERVIEW WITH COSTA RICA'S MORA

FL161416 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry Combatants Political Information Program interviews Eduardo Mora, deputy secretary general of Costa Rica's Popular Vanguard Party, on the occasion of the 50th founding anniversary of that political organization; date not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Comrade Mora, would you tell us in which way Costa Rica's Popular Vanguard Party has struggled for the past 50 years for the emancipation of the country's workers?

[Answer] The Popular Vanguard Party is Costa Rica's communist party. It was founded in 1931 by a group of workers and university students. Since then, the labor movement and scientific socialism have been united in Costa Rica, and the country's history has changed radically. There has been no strike, occupation of land, or people's demonstration during the past 50 years without the party's participation in the leadership. Our party is considered to be the vanguard of the Costa Rican people by the leftist forces.

[Question] Currently, under what conditions is Costa Rica's Popular Vanguard Party's struggle being waged?

[Answer] The party's struggle is complex because we are located in an area, the Caribbean region, where imperialism today attempts to crush all democratic movements. Our party was legalized in 1975, but prevailing pressures aimed at transforming the Costa Rican Government into a repressive regime and ending the legal status of the party are enormous. Under those conditions, our party is waging a most complicated struggle. It heads the great mass movements. At present, we and all left frontist organizations are integrated into a political coalition called "United People." This organization is struggling to become a broad democratic, anti-imperialist front for the purpose of carrying out profound reforms in the political and social structure of the country, expelling U.S. imperialism from Costa Rica and opening the way for building socialism.

Our ties with El Salvador are strong. Since 1950, we have been giving the Salvadoran people a fraternal solidarity in accordance with the principles of proletarian internationalism. We are ready and willing to continue to help the Salvadoran people with whatever is necessary. Surely, the development of internationalist movements in our country will make it possible for us to give to the Salvadoran people aid similar to or greater than what we were able to give the Nicaraguan people. We also have very close relations with the Guatemalan people. We establish ties with all revolutionary organizations in Central America. We have close ties and are willing to give all the aid we possibly can in accordance with the principles of proletarian internationalism because we believe that the struggle of the Central American peoples is the struggle of our own people.

[Question] We would like to know your opinion with respect to the position adopted by Costa Rica toward Cuba.

[Answer] The Costa Rican Government has broken relations with Cuba for the second time. The first time was during the decade of the 60's. Now the Carazo administration has again broken relations with Cuba. These relations had been reestablished because of popular pressure. The Costa Rican Government, at the time of signing the letter of intent with the International Monetary Fund, committed itself, pressured by the fund, to breaking relations with Cuba. That was the condition demanded by the IMF to grant an economic "aid" to Costa Rica which would make it possible for it to resolve the enormous deficit in its balance of trade. This is humiliating, degrading. The Costa Rican people are irate at the measure adopted by the government. The Costa Rican people have not broken relations with Cuba. The Costa Rican people love the Cuban people and government. They love the Cuban revolution.

Throughout its 50 years of existence, Costa Rica's Popular Vanguard Party has always had in the PCC a close friend, the best brother, the one which has helped us the most with advice, the one which has always extended us a friendly, fraternal arm. The PCC is the party of the Cuban people. A very honorable people with a great history, a people loved by all Latin American people and by the Costa Rican people.

EL SALVADOR

REBELS FAVOR ELECTIONS UNDER DIFFERENT CONDITIONS

PA162228 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Our position on elections is well known. We base this position on the fact that our people chose their path a long time ago. However, our positions are neither (spontaneous) nor [word indistinct]. We don't claim to have a monopoly on truth. Our political program is characterized by broad pluralism and by the participation of all the sectors that are truly interested in finding a political solution to the present conflict.

We insist on saying that we are not opposed to elections, but they must coincide with, and be part of, a political solution and not a solution in itself or a precondition to the finding of a political solution. We do believe that the hasty call for elections from the military-Christian Democratic junta is not viable. One does not have to be an expert or to go into profound studies to understand this. It is so because 50 years of elections, 50 years of fraud, make us right. As many political experts including Jorge Bustamante, president of the Central Electoral Council have been saying, the conditions are not suitable in our country for an electional process, because instead of making efforts to create these conditions, the military-Christian Democratic junta insists on increasing repression and on taking legal or de facto measures that further remove any possibility of a pacification process. When the leaders of legal opposition political parties are persecuted, captured and murdered; when a policy of extermination against the people is promoted, when a list of alleged bandits, who are none other than the best known opposition political leaders, is published; when it is scoldingly stated that our people will have to vote, even if they have to do it in the midst of bullets, as Colonel Garcia and Colonel Gutierrez have said; when approximately 140,000 Salvadorans have had to seek refuge outside the country because of government repression and others have sought asylum or have been sent into exile; when this happens in a country, we must ask: Can anyone try to carry out elections under these conditions? This is not all. There are other conditions in our country, hundreds of persons are missing and there are scores of political prisoners. We live under martial law and curfews. Our higher education center is being used as the operations center of a repressive army.

We are not opposed to elections. We believe that they could take place if the conditions existed that would make them possible; conditions, however, that do not exist in El Salvador at this moment.

GUATEMALA

ARMY SPOKESMAN SAYS GUERRILLAS DENY CASUALTIES

PA121909 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] The communist experiment has failed in Cuba and Nicaragua, a Guatemalan Army spokesman has stressed. The nation's army has the absolute support of the people in the struggle against subversion because they have no sympathy for the disaffected group. That is why the communist experiment developed in Cuba and Nicaragua has failed, said Maj Edgar Dominguez, the Guatemalan Army's public relations chief.

The army spokesman analyzed the war bulletins of clandestine organizations reporting on results of attacks and ambushes and said that the guerrillas are liars, whereas the army cannot and is not interested in denying its casualties and publicly reports the dead and wounded in its ranks.

NICARAGUA

PROCEEDINGS OF FORUM ON NATIONAL PROBLEMS

First Session 14 June

PA151620 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1528 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Session of the Nicaraguan forum on national problems, with representatives of the FSLN and of the Patriotic Front of the Revolution including Carlos Nunez of the FSLN, Nathan Sevilla of the FSLN, Eli Altamirano of the Communist Party, Gustavo Tablada of the Socialist Party, Alejandro Gutierrez of the People's Action Movement, Cesar Delgadillo of the People's Social Christian Party and Ulises Somarriba; and representatives of "opposing side" Donald Castillo, coordinator of the opposition group; Alvaro Jerez of the MDN; Alfonso Robelo, MDN chairman; Adan Fletes chairman of the PSC; Jose Davila, PSC international relations secretary; Guillermo Potoy, of the Social Democratic Party; and Ramiro Sacaza of the Constitutional Liberation Movement; with moderator Julian Corrales of the Autonomous University of Nicaragua; from 1530 to 1659 GMT at the Planning Ministry auditorium in Managua--live]

[Excerpts] [Corrales] First we shall call the roll of the participants for the two representations. Companero Donald Castillo, coordinator; Companero Alvaro Jerez, Companero Adan Fletes, Companero Jose Davila, Companero Alfonso Robelo, Companero Ramiro Sacaza, and Companero Guillermo Potoy. On the other side, we have Companero Commander Carlos Nunez, Companero Nathan Sevilla, Companero Gustavo Tablada, Companero Alejandro Gutierrez, Companero Eli Altamirano, Companero Cesar Delgadillo and Companero Ulises Somarriba. This same delegation has invited observers Eduardo Coronado, Ariel Bravo, Juan Gaitan, Rene Lacayo and Victor Urroz. For the other delegation the invited companeros are Gilberto Cuadra, Ismael Reyes, Rev Adan Delgado replaced by Carlos Gauarde, Melisa Blanco and Guillermo Yepez.

We shall now read the agenda. The matter under discussion is the internal and foreign political situation. Naturally, within this general subject matter today we shall have a series of points and subtitles which will be discussed. It has been agreed that the matters to be discussed today will be the character of the revolutionary process; pluralism within the revolution; the project, reform or revolution; causes of the nation's economic problems and of the people's socioeconomic situation; foreign threats and domestic politics and finally the topic of national unity.

[Tablada] I am referring specifically to the pretended comparison or similarity between the characteristics of our revolutionary process against the Somozist dictatorship. I stressed that there was an attempt to distort the reality of our revolution because it is the exact antithesis of the dictatorship. We have been saying that there are three fundamental characteristics that determine our revolutionary process. If we say this revolutionary process is democratic, popular and anti-imperialist, it is precisely the expression [words indistinct] as democratic and as popular, in no way can it be similar to the shameful chapter of our national history known as the Somozist dictatorship.

To say that there is a similarity between our revolution and the Somozist dictatorship shows bad faith or a superficial subjective analysis of the reality since 19 July. It could be that unwittingly we are falling into the same attitude maintained by U.S. imperialism through its transnational information concerns in its campaign to discredit the revolutionary process.

[Fletes] If the concepts that are stated by us, the democratic sectors, are twisted, and if capricious interpretations are made of what one wants, we believe that the basis of what we are discussing is facing serious difficulties. It is latent that the true situation is being used and twisted to say that the democratic groups want Somozism without Somoza. We said yesterday that we aspire to having a democratic system and democracy is the negation of Somozism.

We have stated that we back the government program. And this represents the position of the democratic sectors under these circumstances. This government program was backed by the Sandinist Front and by the organizations with which we are now talking. If this means that we want Somozism without Somoza, then this means that you and we want the same thing.

I believe, I am sure, that no one here wants Somozism without Somoza. However, if you want to believe that those of us who back the government plan want that, then you are assuming that position, not us.

The other element is the democratic element. We are in favor of democracy. We defend democracy. We understand democracy as the structure that permits and guarantees ideological and political pluralism, a pluralist popular participation in the preparation and the making of decisions and a pluralist participation in the executing of decisions. We believe this pluralist popular participation does not exist in Nicaragua. For this reason, we believe this forum could make important contributions in this regard.

We firmly favor social progress for the country and the workers. We believe the social progress of the country faces serious problems resulting from what we have inherited from the Somozist dictatorship, but also from the mistakes of the present government. We believe we should build a society for the workers, a society that will benefit the workers. The structures of Nicaragua, which are also the responsibility of the government's policies, do not correspond to what the workers want. For this reason, the majority of the workers are not backing the present government.

Therefore, we must clearly establish the character of the revolutionary process, even if we see it as anti-imperialist, democratic and popular, because there are different interpretations of these concepts.

[Nunez] We are discussing the nature of the revolutionary process. We believe that to establish on what points there is a common interpretation of the nature of the revolutionary process, it is necessary to have a wider scope and to refer not only to the period in which the revolution emerges, because we would be using a short-sighted method of analysis. We must refer to the period before the revolution. There lie the bases of the positions that the revolutionary movement took to prepare strategies and plans, to present them and to unite the masses of the country, to unite all the people and the revolutionary, democratic and progressive sectors that wanted the defeat of the dictatorship.

We want to reject that alleged opinion that tries to say that the fall of the dictatorship was the result of the action of the people only, disregarding the tools that led the people to victory. If we adopt this attitude, it will be difficult to determine the nature of the revolution.

I believe that in order to establish frameworks for these discussions, it would be suitable for the participating delegations to direct their efforts to realizing the situation and the problems that existed during the period of struggle against Somozism and the real difficulties that presently exist in the country. These are real difficulties that have their explanation in the period before the revolution. They were left behind by Somozism. They are the result of the system that we have overthrown but that has left us with many limitations and sufferings. This is a challenge that the revolution has assumed and that it will overcome. However, for unity to exist, it is necessary that the parties represented by the other sector become aware of what has been destroyed, of what disappeared in this country with Somoza's defeat.

[Robelo] We, the democratic sectors that support this revolution, want to point out some characteristics that the Nicaraguan revolution should have and that do not exist right now. First, we believe that the government of the country should be based on the genuine will of the Nicaraguan people. It must not be based on military power. Making the military consolidation in power in a political party a priority is antidemocratic. It goes against the aspiration of the Nicaraguan people. This is what we had during the time of Somoza.

Somoza based his power on military power and suppressed the Nicaraguan people. This is why, after trying all civil and legitimate resources, there was no other solution than to go through the hard time of sacrificing the lives of many Nicaraguans with different ideologies to overthrow Somoza in a struggle that was basically military, true, but that would not have succeeded had it not been backed by an internal and external political struggle and international solidarity from governments that are truly democratic, as we understand that word.

Unless we give the workers true independence, we cannot say that changes are being implemented and revolution means changes. Therefore, I think that it is important that it is not felt or considered that we are insulting anybody just because we have made criticisms. I feel that those who are making these mistakes must criticize themselves, and to the extent that they correct themselves we progress toward a true national unity. This unity cannot be obtained through subjugation or by changing the original project contained in the government program. In none of its parts does the original project mention people's democracy and if it starts taking that line, and we all know what it means--the first step toward communism--then I feel it is important that we redefine this project and that we speak clearly.

If what you seek is a facade of pluralism like in some Eastern European countries--in an effort to try to play with pluralism without having an effective one--then this must be stated clearly. There will be some who will want to become unconditionally attached to it and there will be some of us who will not want to join it and will continue to fight, always in a civil manner, to correct the Nicaraguan revolution within the concepts that produced the internal and external unity without which the sacrifice, the leadership of the Nicaraguan people and all our difficulties would not have had the desired effect.

[Altamirano] First, I want to make a political objection to the other sector's unilateral use of the word democratic to describe itself. It is trying to present us, the revolutionary parties, as undemocratic. In this case, we would have to say that the parties, ideologies, theories and programs which seek the true social liberation of the masses are the most democratic.

We want to add that the democratic, antioligarchic and anti-imperialist stage of the process is not over yet. It is just starting and there is still a long way to go before this stage can be completed. However, it is the case that the advances--some of them substantial--of the democratic and anti-imperialist revolution of our country, which is just the beginning of the way for the workers, are frightening the capitalists. The necessary changes that will consolidate the process, on its way to full independence and the victory of socialism, are now terrifying and upsetting the capitalists and are prompting them to the struggle to stop the Nicaraguan revolutionary process. This means that while to the workers, the peasants and the people these are only a few steps on the long road of the revolutionary process ahead, to the capitalists this represents a cataclysm and an unbearable avalanche which stirs them up and make them become forces openly and clearly opposed to the people's aspiration for liberty.

We say that it is important to point out that as long as there is reaction to the aspirations of the people and efforts are made to stop the revolution and to secure legal and other dispositions that would create obstacles and promote the end of the revolution, whenever such a situation arises, they will have to face the forces of the parties of the revolution and they will have to face a vigorous answer and a titantic struggle that will be waged to defeat any retrograde or revisionist objective against the revolutionary process.

[Corrales] Companero Castillo has the floor.

[Castillo] Davila.

[Corrales] Companero Jose Davila has the floor.

[Davila] Somebody was saying here that the problem is one of concepts. I am concerned, and I am sure that all the Nicaraguan people are also concerned, about certain concepts or ideologies which claim--and the previous speaker clearly stated--that Marxism-Leninism is democratic.

He is protesting because we, the democratic sectors, are calling ourselves democratic. He says communism and Marxism-Leninism are democratic. I believe these concepts will not be decided here by us, the democratic sectors, and by you. I believe this is understood clearly by the Nicaraguan people. When, for example, we want to describe the revolutionary process and we say that it must be democratic, we understand democracy in the only meaning it has, without any other adjectives.

Yesterday Commander Nunez was saying that the project is a people's democracy. We already know that people's democracy is merely the name of a system and a political model based on Marxism-Leninism. The first people's democracy was Mongolia, and now it is spread to all the Eastern European countries. For this reason, we have been involved in this struggle For this reason, we call ourselves democratic sectors because what exists in the Marxist-Leninist countries is not democracy, although you maintain that it is true democracy.

Regarding the popular matter, we agree that the process must be popular and the Nicaraguan people overthrew the Somoza dictatorship because they wanted something for themselves. However, in the people's democracies, or in Marxism-Leninism, as the previous speaker said, the people do not participate directly in the formation of government policy.

[Sevilla] We have noticed in Robelo's statements an interest in depriving the people of the tools of power. He said that the people's power must be separate from the military defense of the revolution. That is, according to this idea of the parties that dissent from the revolutionary process, the Nicaraguan people should disarm themselves, should have no army and should not give priority attention to the defense of the revolution and national sovereignty. That is, we should think that there is no real and effective outside threat forcing the people to give priority attention to the defense. We should think that there are no Somozist bands attacking our people from the outside. We should think that the most stubborn circles of Yankee imperialism have not elaborated a strategy of political, diplomatic, economic and, in the final phase, military aggression. We should think that these stubborn circles of imperialism are not interested in seducing some Nicaraguan parties in order to have them serve their strategy.

However, since all these are false premises, since the true situation tells us that the danger is real, that the threats are serious, that there have been aggressions for quite some time, and that efforts are being made to organize a strategy of aggression and a social and political base--that should include some parties that dissent from the revolutionary--we defend the people's sacred right to give priority attention to defense and we are deeply interested in having this forum serve to confront the strategy of imperialism, to unite all the national forces against this outside threat, and to explain and to make known to our people and to those parties that claim they don't see the need for it, the reasons for defense actions as a priority matter.

Of course, following Robelo's logic, if he proposes that our people don't have to arm to defend themselves, this means that he has Washington's guarantee that it will not arm these gangs, carry out that strategy and interfere with our revolution economically. However, to do this we would have to surrender the basic principles of the revolution. We would have to bow before the orders of imperialism. And we, of course, reject any option that would return us to the past in this regard.

The general of free men, Augusto Cesar Sandino, openly confronted imperialism with weapon in hand and he noted that the possibilities of the liberal and conservative parties had been exhausted because they solved everything through the U.S. Embassy, their understanding with imperialism and a fatalistic view of the country's politics. Moreover, we do not have to criticize ourselves if we are following the line that the Nicaraguan people are following: the defense of the revolution.

[Gutierrez] I would like something to be understood in this forum. We do not represent the government. Let this matter not be manipulated in this way because it is not true. We represent political parties which are not the government. Even though some parties may be linked to government activities, they are not the government either.

They are political parties. Let us set this matter straight because the positions we present here should not later be taken to be used as if they were expressions of the Government of National Reconstruction. We must bear in mind that not all statements and opinions represent any strictly sectorial opinions. I think this has been very clear from the beginning, when we began the initial discussions on the forum to discuss the national problems. We were clear that we were coming as a sector, but that each party had the possibility and right to express its own opinions. So there is no need for unnecessary discussions since this is quite clear.

Now then, the discussion here about the character of the government and the revolutionary process, essentially of the revolutionary process, has been used subsequently to discuss some positions. The dissident sector, to use the diplomatic name, has used this discussion as an anticommunist, anti-Marxist-Leninist forum. One thing must be clear: In our delegation there are organizations and parties that clearly define themselves as Marxist-Leninist, and we are not going to stop defining ourselves as such regardless of how much they try to corner Marxism. On the contrary, we are going to defend it vigorously. However, we are not going to constantly insist on this because we believe wholeheartedly that we will never reach agreement with those who are determined to maintain another state of things and who use errors and limitations in socialist construction and defects to try to undermine the content of the class struggle of the modern proletariat in the [word indistinct] societies.

Therefore, I don't think this should necessarily be the framework of the discussion because we will not reach agreement. We will make specific statements when we believe it is necessary and we will do so, at least I will as representative of my organization, in defense of Marxism-Leninism.

However, there is a feasible and possible task here. This is what we are discussing. There can be some concrete and specific convergence. In this sense, we have to specify important elements of the discussion. No one is asking the dissident sector, as the rules state, to reach agreement on the course of the history of Nicaragua and the world. We can spend years discussing this and we will not reach agreement. That is going to be settled in another area of struggle.

What we are trying to do here is to find some particular aspects to defend this country from imperialist aggression. We believe there is a resistance to these problems and [resistance to] to work to confront that aggression. We must not merely use anticommunism as a base. We must base ourselves on patriotism because that is the basic content of the tasks being proposed. What has been presented here as a series of possible tasks is not a socialist structure. They are merely bases for the development of the country with a national and patriotic content. The socialist revolution is deep and advanced and many revolutionaries work for this in the country. Let us decide something then. Can there be any convergence regarding the problems of imperialist aggression?

Can we adopt an attitude rejecting and condemning this aggression? Can we work on some problems of the country's development in a specific manner in the interest of national independence, of national economic development, or can't we? Let us not ask ourselves to agree on problems of context because it is impossible, utterly impossible. In that respect we are even antagonistic, but perhaps I think this sector hopes that because of patriotism and for the interest of national development we may reach specific agreements.

[Robelo] In this statement, I would like to refer first to what Nathan Sevilla said. I want to object because he distorts my statements. At no time have I spoken of disarming. What I said is that it is not right that, instead of defending national interests, an army is at the service of a government party and not at the service of Nicaragua. That is where I think there is great confusion. The interests of Nicaragua are confused with the interests of the government party; the interests of the Nicaraguan revolution are confused with the interests of the government party. Even the interests of the people are confused with the interests of the government party.

All this is done without consulting the Nicaraguan people. There is a unilateral interpretation of what the Nicaraguan people want without resorting to, and even delaying as much as possible, the most genuine expression of the people's will: elections. From the various statements of the government leaders one can already note that the content of those elections seems strange and that they don't seem to be very democratic.

I have also said it is worrying that a government bases itself on military power and its top priority is militarization. There is much talk about the Somozist bands which we have condemned. I ask you honestly: If the Nicaraguan people were capable of defeating a Somoza in power, aren't they going to be able to keep those bands away when they are no longer in power, when they don't have the state resources at their disposal? If one effectively has the support of the people, there is no need for the arms buildup that is weakening our economy. This is the main thing: to count on the people, to have the people's support. This is one of the characteristics that our revolution should have.

However, the genuine expression of the people's will cannot be obtained when it is interpreted unilaterally but when the people are permitted to speak through their vote.

I would also like to comment on the remarks of Communist leader Eli Altamirano. He said communism is the highest expression of democracy. I have seen posters in various places in Managua that say: There is a higher way to be revolutionary--to be communist.

If this is a process that by revolutionary he considers democratic and, if, as he said, it is a process that is only beginning and will reach a culmination, then it would be good if we spoke clearly to the Nicaraguan people and explained to them whether that culmination is communism.

I think we must speak clearly. They have the right, and I respect them when they say without subterfuge: We are Marxist-Leninist, we are communist, just as we say we are democrats, we are social democratic, we are social Christians. I think this is good. Things must be clear. If the Nicaraguan people, the government and the parties that are supporting the government administration of the Sandinist Front believe that the culmination of this process is communism, then let us say so. Then we can discuss these problems much quicker.

I think it is very important that we discuss this because you can be sure that we came here for patriotic reasons. We have repeated over and over again that we have set aside partisan interests in order to seek Nicaragua's interest.

[Tablada] I wish we would return to the essential subject on today's agenda. I insist, as I did in my previous remarks, that we must clearly state that we reject the concept that this revolutionary process is similar to the Somozist dictatorship. This is an issue of principle as far as we are concerned because due to the reasons I explained previously and at other times, we categorically reject that concept. I don't think we can settle the discussion on the character of this revolutionary process if you view it as a form of Somozist dictatorship.

We continue to maintain our position that the essential characteristics of this revolutionary process that began on 19 July 1979 are that it is popular because the masses of the country were the ones that promoted it, democratic because of its projections and anti-imperialist in the sense of recovering our identity in the area of the economy and the people's interests. We don't think the revolution as such fulfilled its objectives on 19 July. In any case, 19 July was the beginning of a revolutionary process of deep and marked changes in the political, social and economic areas of our society.

[Castillo] I think that in accordance with what Companero Tablada said, I believe we should center the discussion on what we were mentioning previously. As we said before, if this dialogue and any agreement we might reach is on behalf of the great majority of the working class in both the urban and rural areas and of all our people, then I think we must define ourselves within the concept of class and the workers.

When we say democracy here, we must definitely refer to real democracy in which all the social, political and economic forces participate in the administration of our country, our national policy. This means that all the people, all the organized workers in the rural and urban areas, must state our own real needs and explain the situation in which the working class lives in the cities and the rural areas. Based on those views, the views of the workers and the people, the government must decide its policy. Decisions must not come from the top to the bottom but from the bottom to the top. This is how we workers understand this from the class viewpoint.

Second Session 14 June

PA151900 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1721 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Session of the Nicaraguan forum on national problems held from 1721 to 1846 GMT at the Planning Ministry Auditorium in Managua--live]

[Excerpts] [Corrales] We recommended that we now enter the phase of recommendations, specific conclusions, if possible, and that is why the recess was granted. We also said if there was a consensus, we would then begin to discuss these issues.

[Jerez] I think that the summary by the moderator said that we were about to reach a consensus of the three concepts--democratic, popular and anti-imperialist. Is that right, Mr Moderator?

[Corrales] I will try to recall everything: We said we had discussed in general a thesis that was presented which defined and described the present government as a democratic, popular and anti-imperialist process. But you expressed an opposite point of view, saying that this was not exactly a democratic, popular and so forth movement. However, to the measure in which the participants were speaking, it was observed that they presented a concept which was popular, democratic, anti-imperialist, such as you people see it, such as you think it is, of what is democratic, popular and anti-imperialist. In the same manner, the other companeros in the delegations presented their concepts and justifications of why this is democratic, popular and anti-imperialist.

I was also able to observe that during the discussions, particularly during your discussions, democracy was defined by participation. For example, you gave an answer, and that is the way you thought it should be. That is the way you presented this. We were entering this issue in a more specific manner, and then we suggested that after this general debate we would begin to draw specific conclusions.

However, I only bring this up for discussion when both delegations agree, in such a manner that we asked the delegations if there was a consensus and a recess was proposed. Now we have returned. If there is a consensus, we would then guide the debate in that manner. If, however, only one delegation feels that this should continue being the subject of debate, then that is what we should do because that is what we were doing before. Is that clear?

[Jerez] Yes. Our stand is that there is truly a consensus that this revolution should be characterized, or should be, democratic, popular and anti-imperialist. It should be. Throughout the previous discussions we fell into those three concepts, and each one gave his own interpretations of each of those concepts. Then we propose that we enter the stage in which we characterize the revolution by defining one by one the three terms.

The order of discussion should then be agreed upon, if we are to begin with the concept of popular or democratic. I think we can advance in that sense. Thus, we leave this open to what you think should be done, so we can reach an agreement where both sides agree.

I also wish to make it clear that up to the moment our sector has been called the dissidents of the revolutionary process, and I think that we have passed that stage and we are organizations that support the revolutionary process, but we disagree with the way it is being conducted. Thus, we leave this open so we can continue with the discussion and see what you suggest concerning our proposal.

[Corrales] Compa ero Commander Nunez now has the floor.

[Nunez] We feel that in this discussion points have been introduced but we have not really reached the central point. Little by little, due to our own neglect, we have jumped into the air (?without) considering what we really are discussing. We thought both delegations had in fact spoken about what is democratic, popular and anti-imperialist. However, it is evident that there are differences in content and we are not in agreement. We also noticed that in the delegation led by Companero Donald Castillo there is some confusion and they have introduced some concepts which we feel are arguments which seek to block the central discussion. [Word indistinct] the contents of each one.

Thus, we find that in the various discussions there has been talk of democracy not having to do with the characteristics of the present revolutionary process but of the elements which led to establishing a certain concept or program, of an alleged democracy which is in line with a model copied in other countries, where no one takes into consideration the efforts, commitments and duties which all of the organizations in our country must undertake in order to seek the establishment and improvement of a model. The discussions (?must continue). When Companero Donald Castillo spoke and pointed out the character of a revolution, he was right.

We understand that the character of a revolution, or the type of democracy or pluralism, the issue of national unity, the transformations which could continue throughout the revolution, the national reconstruction--all of these are necessary in the first place and must be included in the plans. This must be done with the cooperation of all forces and should be the result of the struggle which includes the economic [word indistinct] duties of the Nicaraguans, legal transformations, the issue of defense, the nature of the army and so forth. What forces supported the revolution? Who are the enemies?

We must agree at least in these aspects. Then this will constitute the support of all organizations, with their differences, of all sectors. That will then determine the type of democracy, what type of pluralism, what type of transformations, starting from a base that will continue operating until we have achieved this phase of national reconstruction. It is not the other way around.

We do agree that we should make this discussion more dynamic, and rather than talking in general terms we should take into consideration the recommendations for characterizing this process, and therefore we should first define the meaning of democracy, second define the meaning of popular and third define the meaning of anti-imperialism in order not to discuss everything at the same time. We do agree, but with that observation.

[Jose Davila] We, the democratic sectors, understand democracy as--to begin this discussion on what we understand as democracy, we would like to point out one element, which is the nucleus of democracy, and that is the element of participation. We think that in order for democracy to be democratic, because we do not believe in democracies that have proper names, it is necessary to have the people's participation.

When we say participation, we mean in contrast to representation. There are some old political systems, as well as some modern ones, which use democracy in a representative manner; that is, the party represents the people and not the state.

In other words, there is an interpretation of what it is believed that the people want. As a party, I am representing others. We believe we must overcome this idea that we represent the people, in the sense that I am doing things on behalf of the people, I know what the people think, and then the people are not consulted and there is no direct participation.

[Corrales] We now grant the floor to Companero Nunez, who yields to Campanero Tellez.

[Tellez] We understand that there are some basic things which define democracy, and then there are others that are understood and are premises of democracy. The main issue when one speaks of democracy is the content, the essence of democracy, from the point of view of which class interests are determining democracy. That is what leads to the two basic or fundamental conceptions in any interpretation that is made of this concept--that conception, which upholds the principle of democracy from the point of view of control of the oppressing classes, control of the exploiting class, or the conception which makes effective the democratic principle such as leadership or the control of the people's classes in the economic, political, social and ideological process of a given country. Then the important thing for us is to start from the class content of democracy. Later, we find there is a coincidence with what Jose Davila has just said.

[Corrales] Companero Castillo has the floor.

[Castillo] This forum is an example of democracy. This will lead us to understand the issue of democracy. Here I can say anything, I can criticize anyone, without anybody beating me, without any fear of being thrown into jail by orders of an officer. I am making use of freedom, as a person and as a member of a group of organizations. Therefore, that is democracy. The media is free to report on this forum in a direct manner. That is democracy. I think this establishes the basis for democracy.

[Corrales] Companero Commander Nunez.

[Nunez] I think two concepts of democracy have been mentioned, and a difference must be established as to the application of these concepts, as Companero Nathan said. We must do this in order not to move it to other points which are part of other subjects. The most important thing is that we must unify our criteria concerning this concept of democracy, whom it benefits.

[Castillo] We want to explain here what supposedly we were discussing: how we Nicaraguans understand the term democracy. What do we want? What kind of democracy do we want for our country? Companero Davila has said that we must start from definitions that should give this country democratic characteristics. Democracy, which has no adjectives, must be defined by us.

In this regard, the definition of democracy we must give to the Nicaraguan revolution must, in my opinion, contain four basic elements: First, it must be a democracy that believes in equality. Second, this democracy must be pluralistic and must, of course, exercise pluralism. Third, this democracy must be respectful. And fourth, and perhaps first in importance, liberty.

When we discuss a definition of democracy we must include as cornerstones these four principles of liberty, equality, respect and pluralism. I don't want to go into details about what we understand each of these principles to mean, but it would be worthwhile to establish a point of reference for our concepts.

We believe equality should be defined as equal opportunities for all citizens in all fields, including the political field, not only so that there can be active participation but also so that the people, all the citizens, may exercise--with equal opportunity--their right to elect, at a given moment, their own government, to have their own leaders and their own ideological preferences.

We believe, and we have said this before, that pluralism must be, and must be understood as, truly effective pluralism, with all the organizations having the opportunity to organize, whether they are political, labor, trade unions or other type of organizations. In other words, pluralism is the right of the citizens to organize themselves with equal opportunity and with equal support from the state sector.

Third, the principle of respect applies basically to respect for the ideas of all the citizens, for the good name of persons, for the right of parents concerning the education their children receive, for the right of all citizens to state their opinions by whatever means they think necessary.

And liberty and all it involves--although somebody has said that many crimes have been committed on behalf of liberty--I believe that liberty, as defined by Companero Adan Fletes, is basic. I believe liberty must be completely without restriction. However, we must be clear on this: We are not saying there should be libertinism, which is something else.

Therefore, we state that our basic definition and that our talk today on a definition of democracy for our process, must necessarily include these four cornerstones that have not been copied from any system or from any other situation, but that mankind has generated in its historic evolution.

[Altamirano] I think it is very important briefly to define this subject. What in our opinion is democracy? It is only fair to explain or define this within the historic framework of a process. Any effort to try to drag the vital forces of the people and the revolution to elections that take these forces away from their fundamental and historic tasks are efforts aimed at aborting the work being carried out to consolidate the process and to promote the revolution.

It is neither right nor proper to try to launch our people on an elections process that will distract them from their fundamental tasks at this difficult moment of struggles to consolidate the new power.

This is of fundamental importance for us. From this point of view, the democratic character of the present process, or of the present phase of the process, can be understood.

[Robelo] We want to discuss somewhat our interpretation of the term democracy. We want to emphasize that it must be genuinely representative, that the people must feel that they are freely participating in the process. I get concerned every time I see that interpretations are made about what the people want without the people having been consulted. I believe that we should discuss permanent and efficient channels to carry out these consultations. We can be very original, in the particular case of Nicaragua. Within these channels, there is a channel that has already been tested, that must be used and that should not be unnecessarily postponed because this delay is harming the process: This channel is elections. Elections are a fundamental part of democracy. Elections must be free and periodic. Elections must be the way through which the people express their will. I feel that an effort is being made to maneuver somewhat and to make interpretations without consulting the people.

For a true democracy of participation to exist, there must be direct consultations and the establishment of channels with effective pluralism. For this reason, it must be made clear that single parties and single parties disguised with the cloak of pluralism are the negation of democracy. Totalitarianism is also the negation of democracy. There a party runs all areas of the citizens' lives to completely manage the life of a country, to impose its way of thinking on all the people.

[Fletes] I cannot let Altamirano's statements go by unchallenged. This is serious because some media are using this method. An attempt is being made here to pit the army against the democratic sectors, and this is extremely dangerous.

An attempt is being made here to make the democratic sectors appear as enemies of the army in order to turn the army later into an oppressor of the democratic bodies. I heard this this morning through the media and I have now heard the same in Eli Altamirano's statement.

We want to discuss the army problem. We are interested in doing so and will discuss this matter when the opportunity arises. We want to discuss the issue of democracy profoundly and have already outlined some of our ideas on democracy. We have spoken of pluralism in education and we have also spoken of pluralism in news reporting. We feel that in order for democracy to exist there must be pluralism in information. For example, we feel that it is necessary to lift the restrictions on freedom of speech. We feel that there must be no pressures of any kind on the media.

[Nunez] I ask that the delegations bear the following points in mind precisely to begin reaching conclusions or at least to say that we are more or less in agreement and to move one to the other points. They are:

1. That democracy is the achievement of the historical demands for redress in all fields raised by the majorities, such redress being in accordance with the stages as the process completes them.

2. That democracy, by being at the service of the majority in the country, requires that state instruments be for its own benefit. In this sense, the parties, whichever they are, must be watchful that this be so.

3. This invests in the state [words indistinct] the right to use these instruments against all wishing to affect [word indistinct].

4. That the participation of the working people and their organizations in the construction of the new society must be framed within the goals and the framework established by the period of national reconstruction.

[Castillo] I have a specific proposal. We have more or less outlined some concepts. You have also expressed some concepts. I think the commander tried, more or less, to make an overall definition and I think that, if the moderator does not have any other suggestion, it would perhaps be advisable for us to go into a recess and draft a definition. We can draft a definition to present it here so we can discuss it specifically and not go on rambling on the subject. It is just a question of making things clearer, more than anything else, for our own satisfaction, so that we have some standard. From what Commander Nunez has said, I feel that the definition has to be dynamic, as if at this moment we had to define what democracy is and later on give it another definition, as if we were trying to define democracy by stages. I realize that democracy has to be dynamic, but the concept of democracy must not change at each qualitative stage to which the commander was referring. I think we can work much better if we have a definite concept of democracy. Let us have a dynamic definition if you want, but let us not be searching for another definition at different stages.

[Nunez] I would like to propose, instead, I should say, I accept Dr Alvaro Jerez' [name as heard] proposal for a recess to go and have lunch. [laughter in background] Secondly, I want to make it clear that we must be realistic in what we are discussing.

Third Session 14 June

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[Excerpts] [Fletes] We have adopted some ideas which might be useful. We have expressed a consensus of democracy. Democracy is a system in which the people exercise sovereignty and control over their rulers.

Democracy is a system which the people carry out through a pluralistic and effective participation through universal suffrage, which is a popular decision that is direct, free, nontransferable, respectful and periodic. For this, democracy demands social peace, security, pluralism and respect for human rights. The unconditional obedience to an individual or a group of people, the interpretation of the law according to the whim of an individual or political group, the intervention of the state in personal or family affairs, the legitimization of a power based on an alleged support of the masses without elections and the pressure or coercion for social mobilization to make the citizens act according to the orders of this power are contrary to democracy. In this way, we understand democracy to be total opposition to dictatorship.

[Nunez] We must regret that the proposal that we made has only served to present a position that in no way bears in mind the course of the debate. It doesn't even differentiate among a number of aspects. It clearly shows from the top to the bottom the very particular unilateral concept of democracy that the delegation maintains but which in no way helps to discuss the subject that we were debating.

What is more, I believe that the four points that were quickly outlined to be used as a starting point are in no way reflected in that proposal that Fletes has just read. It has not added anything to the discussion and we would not agree to discuss that proposal. When their delegation took time and even asked for a new clarification of the points that had been brought up, it was to try to discuss some overall points that could at least contain minor issues in order to overcome this point and pass to subsequent points. We have spent much time on this point. Nevertheless, I don't think the delegations should go on to discussions on the basis of that proposal. The correct thing is to continue discussing the subject that we were dealing with before.

[Corrales] I am going to briefly intervene. Although all the functions of the moderator are not specified, so far my participation has specifically been limited to granting the use of the floor, controlling the time and letting the situation, the discussion and the statements be under the specific responsibility of the various participants. However, I believe that it is also part of my duties to propose at specific times some means that could help overcome a specific situation so that the dialogue will be beneficial. In these circumstances, if we go back to the time when the recess was called we see the following: Commander Nunez had expressed several points as a proposal that could permit the presentation of some recommendation on the concept of or situation of democracy in our country on the basis of a real concept that we have at this time after the triumph of the revolution.

In this way and after clarifications were made, we agreed that the other delegation would present a concrete reply to these views. However, as I said in the beginning, I noted that there has only been a summary of the various previous statements of the delegation that is currently presenting its concept of democracy. As moderator, I see that we are not beginning to discuss what we had agreed and instead, we are practically going back to where we started. Therefore, I think it is advisable that, as part of my duties, I make a call to resume the line of what we had agreed to discuss. I do this in a very fraternal way and with the desire of contributing to the development of this forum. Companero Fletes has the floor.

[Fletes] I get the impression that there is an attempt to force us to accept the four points proposed by Commander Carlos Nunez. There is an attempt here to force us to agree that his proposal be the one that serves as basis for our discussions. We also have the right to make a counterproposal. If we presented a proposal and forced them to agree to it, then they would also have the right to dissent from our proposal. We are not discussing whether or not the state should serve to defend the majority. What we are defining is the concept of democracy. That is what is being discussed. The discussion was opened on a concept, the concept of democracy. The other proposal, the four points that were brought up here are on what democracy is good for.

[Corrales] Please excuse me for participating. I do it as part of my duties. In no way is the moderator trying to impose the views of a specific delegation. What the moderator believes is that his role is to be a guide in accordance with what the delegations agree on.

[Jerez] I believe that the moderator's intentions are good, but perhaps he did not understand or did not properly interpret the final agreements.

In a former statement I made, and according to the statements on content, any definition or clarification regarding the term democracy would be based on four basic pillars. Subsequently, Commander Nunez said: I have some ideas that we think should also be included in this concept. In closing, it was agreed--and I discussed this later with Commander Nunez--that we, taking his suggestions, were going to try to present a tentative definition; that they would do the same, and that we would later try to reconcile them.

We had also agreed that before the official meeting we would discuss this in person, in order to avoid prolonging a discussion of the subject. This is really what was agreed. What we have here is a tentative definition which includes some of his four points, in order to come up with a proposal that would approach the proposal that they might submit. At no time did we tacitly agree to include all four of those points; we understood that it was a suggestion made by him. We see a conflict in those points that are unrelated to the term democracy. Instead they refer to a definition of the state and not of democracy itself. This is the idea that we had, and I am sure that Commander Nunez agrees that we were going to present, or rather work on two definitions, in order to debate on the basis of those definitions, so that we would not be wasting time as we were previously.

[Corrales] Commander Nunez has the floor.

[Nunez] I think that indeed there is some confusion. What Companero Jerez says is not exactly what we understood during the recess. But apart from this, I think that even if there was no interest in any of the points that we presented, or if there was some disagreement within his delegation, it would have been proper, when they made their proposal, for them to have given the required explanations as to whether they partially agreed, whether they totally disagreed, or whether they considered our proposal childish, absurd or totalitarian.

Therefore, I consider improper the explanation or insertion by Fletes, who has become finicky and is charging that there has been an attempt to impose something on him. No one is trying to make any impositions here.

There has been such bad will that it was enough to clearly point out the meaning of his statements to find cause for an adequate discussion of this topic.

In this regard, when we said that we opposed debate on that proposal, it was because we understood that an effort would be made to submit a proposal that would encompass the points that we proposed and anything else that you might have wished to include.

However, we have been reiterating that it is appropriate here to do one of two things: either we continue with the discussion now that the two parts have specific points on the basis of which we can now hold a debate in a more orderly manner--the points mentioned by Fletes--with the understanding that if at a given time the moderator feels that the topic has been sufficiently discussed, it will then be up to the various organizations to use the other mechanisms they established; or else, that this specific point regarding the nature of the revolutionary process, specifically democracy, be excluded from the immediate mechanisms, being considered sufficiently discussed.

We think that we should continue the discussion from the basis of the two positions to see if we can find points of agreement.

[Corrales] Robelo will now have the floor.

[Robelo] Assuming that we are going to continue discussing the subject, I believe that the proper thing to do in a forum is to debate...

[Corrales interrupts] If both delegations agree to continue discussion of the subject, I will cede the floor. Companeros, are you agreed? We are going to continue a discussion of democracy, is that right? Then Robelo has the floor.

[Robelo] I believe that the definition of democracy, as its name indicates, is power of the people. Consequently, in trying to define democracy in a much broader sense, the logical thing is to try to decide on the type of relations and the control that the people will have over their rulers and their government.

Considering Nunez' proposals, it seems to me that in many of them, instead of being related to the term democracy in Nicaragua's specific case, he states what the government should be like, but does not indicate what relations there should be between the people and the government. We have applied ourselves to the definition of democracy: what the people-government relationship should be, how the people in a democracy will exercise power.

However, we consider some of Commander Nunez' statements to be correct, particularly the statement that the actions of the government should be directed toward satisfying the needs of the masses. I consider this to be completely logical, especially in a revolutionary phase. It should also be at the service of the masses. These are government functions. At no time would I wish that the fact that we have presented a definition of democracy to be portrayed for publicity reasons as being in opposition to any of these ideas. It simply appears to us that the topic itself is not addressed in the presentation. The right to use its instruments against its enemies continues to be a function of government. But it is necessary to see how enemies are defined and who decides who they are.

The participation of the working people in the period of reconstruction seems to me to be a similar case. That is why, honestly, we went to the recess thinking that the relevant thing was to define democracy. That is what we requested, believing, through a misunderstanding, that the other side knew this, and that we would compare this with a definition from the other sector to find points of agreement as to whether democracy implies pluralism or whether it doesn't; if it implies a certain form of choosing, of controlling the rulers: points of agreement of this kind. That is what we honestly felt should be discussed.

[Gutierrez] I think it would be very difficult, not to say impossible, to find a single and complete definition that covers the position of the two sectors; first because fundamental differences exist, not only as regards definition, but also as regards the elements that can be included in the definition. When the dissident sector speaks of the people, for example, I do not believe that we necessarily all agree on what is the people. Is this not true?

We obviously advocate the people's power. Moreover, that is why democracy carries the connotation of being a people's democracy. It does not have an abstract connotation. From this viewpoint, we must either resume the discussion in the order proposed by Commander Nunez, or else I think that it is clear and evident that there cannot be a single doctrinaire definition on which we can reach agreement; because on the one hand there are class intentions and interests that are in conflict, that are different, right? This does not allow for a merger. It is not possible for the interests of the struggle of the broad majority of the working class and the defense and intensification of the revolution to coincide with the opposition in doctrinaire terms, in such basic matters.

In any case, we would have to provide a more profound definition of a concept. Commander Nunez sketched the nature of the revolutionary process and indicated therein that the revolutionary process is democracy.

[Jerez] We respect your Marxist-Leninist concept of democracy, but we had said that we would stay away from all definitions of this type to seek a new one, one that would be new, one that would be ours, an authentically Nicaraguan one. This is what we are doing here. We are not trying to fight with anyone now or trying to place a new definition in contraposition to your concepts. We respect them.

Therefore, I believe this should be the center of this discussion. I believe that we should return to what we had said formerly--that we are seeking to reach an understanding of the term democratic as applied to the nature of the Nicaraguan revolutionary process.

I think that we should concentrate on this instead of again turning to a diversion to seek to establish another type of definition that is really not applicable here. In this sense, we are trying to incorporate into our definition a number of concepts that Commander Nunez outlined in four points, some of which we consider to be appropriate for incorporation, while others as we explained, were not incorporated, without any ill intentions, into our definition; because this would have led to another definition: the definition of the state or government, which is very different from the overall term of democracy.

[Fletes] Regarding the definitions of democracy that have been stated here, in the process we have first the one characterizing the revolutionary process. It was defined as democratic, anti-imperialist and popular. We objected to this characterization and we then went on to discuss these concepts one by one. We prepared our concept of democracy based on reality. Observing a true situation we prepared a theory. This theory represents the true situation as we see it.

Everybody claims to defend the large majorities. Our definition creates the tools the people need to be able to say who should represent their majority. This is what is created. We don't have differences regarding what the people means. For us, the 2.5 million Nicaraguan citizens are the people. Those who can vote are the ones who should decide who should represent the majority of the people. A minority cannot say that it represents the people, whether this minority is social democratic, communist, social Christian, or any minority. We must let the Nicaraguan people exercise this right. This is a very interesting definition because it not only allows the people to vote but permits controlling the authorities, the government. This control must be exercised periodically and methodically, and this method should be through general elections, a popular decision, a direct, free, undelegated and respectful decision.

In Nunez' proposal there are certain opinions which are undoubtedly substantial concepts. He also admits that we are bringing up substantial concepts. The great problem with Nunez' proposal is that he proposes general ideas, but he did not propose a definition. Our proposal took more time in order to bring a more complete definition. Regarding this, we can try to find common views. For example, we all agree on pluralism. We all agree on universal suffrage. We all agree on the people's participation. These are fundamental matters of democracy.

[Corrales] Commander Nunez.

[Nunez] Undoubtedly, as Gustavo said, what we are discussing here is not a matter of semantics, We are now finding that on behalf of the people the opposition organizations are speaking of the people's needs but they, who are isolated from these needs, are proposing concepts that do not stem from the people's actual situation and the process.

Fletes takes as his starting point several ideas which he has taken from other models along the same party concepts of the organizations represented in his delegation in order to point out what he feels democracy is and what is opposed to it. He didn't even take the past 2 years into consideration. For this reason, I have insisted on the national reconstruction.

[Corrales] Companero Castillo.

[Castillo] Companero Robelo will speak.

[Robelo] I was thinking about what Alvaro Jerez said this morning about trying to define our democracy in the most Nicaraguan way possible. It seems to me that the best way to do this is to say democracy is the opposite of dictatorship and if we have experienced a Somozist dictatorship, let us view the undemocratic characteristics of this dictatorship and let us see what must be corrected. This is the indigenous definition that Alvaro was referring to. Let us view the characteristics of the Somozist dictatorship in order to see what should be the characteristics of this Nicaraguan democracy. I am talking about practical facts; we can no longer speak of abstractions. In the first place, the undemocratic Somozist dictatorship mocked the people's will. Therefore, we must again listen to the people's will, the will of the Nicaraguan people. How can this be done? Through consultations, through periodic consultations. We can open our imagination to the various channels of consultation: elections, parliaments, in sum, any kind of organization. This is essential for democracy. This is the revolutionary because it corrects the present system from Somozism.

However, the Somozist dictatorship was based on a military force at the service of a few. We have demanded, as a counterpoint, that a truly national army be established in Nicaragua. We do not want a party's army but an army that defends the interests of all Nicaraguans. Another characteristic of the Somozist dictatorship was that its power was based on the force of weapons. This force served to exercise complete control and an increasingly intense pressure on the people. This force was used to coerce the people's liberty. We want to eliminate these pressures. We want to eliminate this way of trying to make the people think only according to one criteria.

What other undemocratic characteristic did the Somozist dictatorship have? It repressed its political opponents. Well, we must, within a pluralist concept that is essential in democracy, guarantee that there will be no repression against political opponents who, in a civic and civilized way, are trying to straighten out this revolution.

In conclusion, within this summary of the kind of democracy the Somozist dictatorship represented, we had a government which acted for the economic and political benefit of a group. But now the government, I believe, must be for the economic and political benefit of the vast majorities. This should not be from the view of a privileged ideological group but from the masses within a pluralist concept, a concept that includes all Nicaraguans: the 2.5 million of inhabitants in this country.

[Corrales] Companero Eli Altamirano has been assigned by Commander Nunez to speak now.

[Altamirano] In reality, it is surprising the effort that Robelo, Jerez and Fletes are making to give their political thesis and ideas an indigenous flavor which is indeed very genuine--a product of their minds. I am surprised because their ideas are old and respond to international concepts of reformism. I would say that you are faithful followers of the socioal democratic and rightist concepts. I would say that you follow the social Christians: conservative, anticommunist, counterrevolutionary concepts when you refer to a certain revolutionary process. I do not see the Nicaraguan, the genuine and the original nature of the ideas that you claim. I see you, to begin with, as original disciples of bourgeois concepts that oppose the revolutionary process of this era in the world. [laughter, shouts apparently from gallery] Now the proposal of our sector made by Companero Carlos Nunez is not an effort on our part to give an objective explanation of the democratic content of the present revolutionary process in its stages from the time it was created up until today.

The definition or proposal that you presented seems to be the official concept that you had about democracy before this time. This means that you want to state a programmatic definition which is not in line with the objective conclusions under which the present process is being carried out.

Why are you attacking the army so much. We do not understand this. As far as we know, the Sandinist People's Army is defending the country's sovereignty and the territorial integrity and is facing the Somozist gangs and their allies and the imperialist attacks. We do not see the army going around the streets persecuting any political party. There have been political clashes between members of one organization and members of another. When a political organization has directly attacked the revolution, it has received the reply of other political or popular organizations. I do not think it is right to blame the army for an action carried out by the masses in response to the attacks that the masses believe other sectors are carrying out against the revolution.

I believe that this is a trick. It seems that an effort is being made to confuse terms and accusations. It would be useful if you could mention specifically the forces which you have confronted so that we can solve the problems. We do not have the disposition or desire to obviate discussions about attacks that you launch against our stand or against the revolutionary process. However, we must be realistic.

[Corrales] Companero Castillo.

[Castillo] Companero Alvaro Jerez.

[Jerez] In the first place, I want to apologize to the public for having to hear baseless accusations from Altamirano. I think he is out of context. I want to remind him and Commander Nunez, as a member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist Front, the ruling party, that there are moments when we should apply the basic statutes on the rights and guarantees of the Nicaraguans. I want Article 22 to be applied to Altamirano at this moment, even if symbolically. This article says: Any propaganda against peace and any justification of national, racial or religious hatred is prohibitied, just to begin, Companero Altamirano. [laughter]

In the second place, the manipulation of the national army which you are doing should not be told to us but to those who issued a decree, No 67, which clearly states that the term Sandinist can only be used by organizations that are part of the Sandinist National Liberation Front party, and the army is called the Sandinist People's Army; therefore, it is an army of a party by decree.

In the third place, we reject--and I think you are entitled to your ideas--your charge of following or abiding by the terms or principles of any counterrevolutionary.

I would like to remind you that each and every point of our definition is contained in the government program. Even if I go over my time, I feel it is important to mention that Article 2 of the Basic Statute says: The main goal of the Government of National Reconstruction will be to restore peace and lay the groundwork for the installation of a democratic government with deep popular roots and to start the great task of national reconstruction in the political, social and eocnomic sphere for which we need an adequate judicial order. I could go on reading the individual, civil and political rights in Articles 3, 4, 7, 8 and 22.

Then, gentlemen, I believe the only thing that we are doing is that instead of summarizing 27 or 30 articles concerning democracy, we are expressing in 20 lines--because we are practical--the concept and the spirit that the Statute of Rights and Guarantees of the Nicaraguans and the Plan for National Reconstruction are the basic principles of the Nicaraguan revolution.

[Corrales] Companero Commander Nunez.

[Nunez] I believe the fact that we passed to [words indistinct] is evidencing the enormous [word indistinct] and the deep meaning of democracy.

It is evident that the concept of democracy that this delegation has is very different from that of the other delegation. We cannot agree. I believe that basically from that of the other delegation. We cannot agree. I believe that basically from Jerez's statements and Robelo's speech--who by mistake or intention spoke of the present Somozist system--we are getting an idea of the dissent in that delegation. I believe this is important and we cannot overlook certain statements presented here concerning the Somozist dictatorship. The fact that the dictatorship was the local instrument of the imperialism was not simply Somoza's will. It was also that, by being the local instrument of imperialism, it was guaranteeing here the domination of the international consortiums that operated from the United States to snatch away our wealth and at the same time guarantee the domination and exploitation by economic sectors which in the past were truly detrimental to the nation and which also contributed to the looting.

There was a tacit agreement from these economic sectors. When problems of health, education and housing are spoken of here and when it is said that people need these services and then the parties appear as the main (?ones) concerned, it is being forgotten that the looting of our natural resources which was carried out by local sectors was precisely a characteristic which was developed here so that our country's economy would remain paralyzed and in ruins. This is being ignored here too.

[Fletes] Sometimes there are attempts to give us the impression that the struggle against Somoza started in 1960, or when the front was born. That is a great mistake; the struggle against Somoza was born long before that. A great many people participated in that struggle against Somoza. The history of the years 1940-44 is very interesting. Those were famous struggles, which I believe some of those present who have good memories can remember. This shows that the results of overthrowing the dictatorship do not belong, as we have repeatedly said, to any political sector or a specific ideological group, because then that would be disavowing the sacrifices made by all those who before the year 1960 gave their blood, their lives, their sacrifices. That would be a great mistake.

I also want to stress the intent, which Eli has again repeated, of throwing the army against us. I am denouncing this because today new official reports are following the same tendency as last night. I am calling on the members of the army who are listening to pay attention to this, so that they will not let themselves be led to this task, which in our opinion would have disastrous results. Companero Eli of the Communist Party has said that we follow an international bourgeois theory. In this same manner--without trying to offend him; I rather think he would feel proud--in my opinion he follows a totalitarian and antidemocratic theory.

We want the people to have the opportunity to decide if they want what you call the bourgeois democratic tendency or if they want yours, totalitarian democracy. We know that we are not what you said. You also referred to events, saying that the dissatisfied masses have carried out these acts, or that they were carried out, let us say, by people who disagree with certain positions. I did not want to remind you that you were victim of similar proceedings, that the Workers Front, the CAUS [Labor Unity and Action Confederation], the newspaper EL PUEBLO were also victims, that the newspaper EL PUEBLO also suffered from government measures. I am glad that you defend all those measures.

We are truly heterogeneous, and we respect our heterogenous character. We who represent the democratic sector are different--we are different. We do not want to impose homogeneity on anyone. We are deeply interested in establishing a democratic regime, or in strengthening a democratic regime, or in strengthening a government which is truly autonomous of any foreign power. We want to build a new society here, which will be the negation of the Somozist society and which also will be the negation of society anywhere in the world which denies man's fundamental values. That is why we are sitting here, because there is some opportunity for building that society. We are making our best effort toward that. We believe that despite heated debate on both sides, and even though sometimes it seems as if the road to positive results were closed, we believe that despite our positions we can make greater efforts because the people deserve it, to reach adequate solutions which will strengthen a revolutionary process which is democratic, pluralist, popular and anti-imperialist.

[Castillo] I think we should have a recess; we are not reaching any conclusion and the two delegation [words indistinct].

[Corrales] We submit, first, Companero Castillo's proposal: a recess. The other proposal is to continue the discussions. What would you like to do? Commander Nunez?

[Nunez] I think we should use all the time because the discussion has been very interesting, regardless of the heated moments and the different points of view. There are important aspects that I believe could be included to establish points of agreement. I think we should consider this. Suddenly a current has emerged that denies everything. This current even takes history, reopens it and readjusts facts in a [words indistinct] that is so determining and so important that they--as a belligerent force--should be leading the process, although they have not succeeded. Therefore, I would say that we should use all the time, and once the time is up then we could discuss some of the alternatives that have been proposed: the creation of the commission and the continuation next weekend of the disscussions on this subject.

[Somarriba] This has been a very fruitful afternoon for the Nicaraguan people. It has been fruitful because what we have had here has been in fact a revolution. In this revolution, at this forum to discuss national problems, we must present all these problems, all political positions, all political concepts, so that the people gain awareness and have guidance that will allow them to make decisions. I believe, however, that one of the objectives of the forum is national unity and reaching points of agreement. In addition to the philosophical and conceptual discussions this afternoon, we should seek points of agreement and not points of disagreement.

[Potoy] I agree fully to support [voice covered by announcer, who explains that Potoy is representative of the Social Democratic Party and is speaking for the first time] matter of the nature of democracy. If committees are to be established today to work on this definition, all the elements that are present in our (party's position) are necessary, important and indispensable. It is ont possible to do without them. But we have the part about universal suffrage, which is very important--free elections with all the requirements mentioned today.

Why is this? Because we know all governments normally speak in the name of the people. Only a few days before his departure, Somoza was speaking in the name of the people. After the victory the FSLN spoke in the name of the people. Justifiably so, since 99.9 percent of the people admired the FSLN and the revolutionary triumph. As the days went by--and this is the truth, because we are speaking of truths--the FSLN began to decline in popularity and admiration. Therefore, we have to consider that at this point in time the FSLN cannot speak freely in the name of the people and say that it represents the great majority. That is debatable at this point.

[Gutierrez] I am going to have the honor of closing today's meeting, because it is just a few minutes before 1600. Above all, I would like to note again that the statements by Companero Nunez were an effort to point out a number of elements that could serve for the development of a criteria regarding democracy in the present, not a doctrinaire attempt at (?argument).

In response, there was a violent interplay from the ideological positions of the bourgeois reactionaries in this country. It is obvious that even that definition with specific circumstancial connotations provokes an angry reaction from the dissident sector. However, if this definition, or at least elements with barely a specific connotation, produces this, what will happen in the course of history when it will be necessary to make specific statements and definitions that are increasingly advanced in this country?

Leaders of this revolution have already said that history itself has made it necessary to make changes and transformations and that history will continue to make it necessary to make more advanced changes and transformations, because the history of this country cannot and will not be stopped and there is no force in this world that can stop it.

Obviously we must take into account the fact that a campaign is being waged with a number of positions that are democratist, falsely democratic, that seek to deny that the people, the workers for example, through their organizations, their agencies of power, have the ability to exercise repression. [as heard] At some times, however, the use of repression may not necessarily be wisely channeled, but the revolutionary forces within the people have this right, a right that must be applied as it becomes more clear what dangers are posed by the enemies of the revolutionary process.

Our people must look beyond, must distinguish facts over and above words and demagogy. There is a concept to be defended with regard to the revolutionary process and revolutionary power: the right to also establish the mechanisms of defense and to advance and deepen those mechanisms, because there are forces that confront and oppose them.

Those mechanisms that we mentioned are not designed to harm the people or to restrict their freedoms or their fundamental rights and guarantees. The revolutionary forces of this country intend only to guarantee the increasingly firm exercise of those rights and those achievements, not only in the area of political structures, but also in the economic area. A number of tasks have been completed and many others remain to be carried out for the benefit of workers.

[Fletes] There are some very important aspects in the statements made by Companero, or better, Commander Gutierrez. I gave him the title of commander because of my esteem and my liking and because he was in the military during the war.

I believe that there are many interesting international problems to be discussed. We could concentrate on several of them, not just one, and we could have many very interesting results. I am not opposed to discussion of any problem. In fact, I like to discuss them because it gives me the chance to say many things. This is a chance that Alejandro is also taking advantage of. However, I think something important should be seen here and that is that all peoples are fighting to build a democratic regime. At times we are successful and at other times we are not, but all peoples are continuously making their own effort: from Guatemala to Panama, to mention the Central American Region.

Here in Nicaragua we are making an effort to build a democratic regime and we are finding very contradictory positions. For example, Alejandro's position offers repression. Alejandro is offering that. And not only Alejandro, because I don't know if he is only speaking on behalf of his group or on behalf of the entire delegation of the sector involved in this discussion, because this repression, which we have already suffered, should not be continued because it is not healthy or good for the country. It would be another terrible mistake. For this reason, to nourish these ideas is to boycott this forum. To nourish these ideas is to ally oneself with the counterrevolutionaries. To nourish these ideas is an anti-democratic posture.

I should like to call attention to this matter, because we consider it a very delicate matter that certain charges are being made against us here. It was already done twice: first in the statement by Altamirano. Perhaps I interpreted his statements incorrectly, but this is the way we felt. The same applies with regard to Alejandro. Let us hope that we are properly interpreting what he was trying to say.

[Corrales] I feel the time has come to find a solution to this. I feel that a committee would be the most suitable way to come up with the definition which has brought us to this forum today.

[Unidentified speaker] [Words indistinct] we would submit for your consideration what mechanism should be used. We don't have time for a recess anymore; our time is up. We only have the option of appointing this committee or of continuing the discussion next Saturday. What do you think, Companero Commander Nunez?

[Nunez] [Words indistinct] of what the companero moderator was saying, I wanted to make a proposal: As Fletes said, certain contradictions have been stated. I feel we must start from the point of trying to seek concurrence.

Our agenda included: 1) The nature of the revolutionary process; 2) The pluralism of the revolution, which has been discussed at length; 3) The causes of the country's economic problems; 4) The economic causes [as heard]; 5) The foreign threat and 6) National unity.

I want to propose the following: I have seen that in Fletes' proposal there were certain points which not only referred to the meaning of democracy, but to pluralism and other aspects. We also drafted four points which we feel are comprehensive and involve several aspects that are contained in the other points. Therefore, my proposal is the following: First that Fletes and his delegation promise to send us their proposal in writing tomorrow. Second, in this case we also promise to send our four points in more detail and in better order so that the two proposals can be used by the delegations in Thursday's meetings, which is the meeting of the delegations only.

I suggest that on Thursday an effort be made--taking these and other aspects into account--to outline the basic points, if it is possible to do so. I believe we will be making a mistake if we try to achieve a complete unity of criteria. An effort must be made to include these five points so that if we reach a consensus on Saturday, the companero moderator can read the points on which we have reached agreement and it will be immediately announced. It will be necessary for the moderator to know these points of agreement, then on Saturday we can start from that to discuss the topic of national unity.

In short, if we can reach an agreement on any of these points and that, for example, we had to discuss only the causes; for example, the foreign threat, to then approach the subject of national unity. This change must be contemplated. [sentence as heard] In other words, an effective effort must be made so that we can promise that by next weekend this point will be concluded. This is my proposal.

[Corrales] What do the companeros think of Companero Nunez' proposal?

[Jerez] We believe it is okay, but with a condition; if by Thursday all points have been discussed except for national unity, this itself would be a step toward national unity. So on Saturday, we must come here with the agenda for next weekend. You would have the chance to start discussing the second topic. For example, if we reach an agreement on national unity on Saturday, we can start with a second topic so that we can advance. I believe that it is difficult at the beginning and much more so when we are discussing ideas. This is the most difficult part of the forum because the other points are more concrete and less philosophical. I wanted to say this so that you can have this in mind and your delegation can come prepared with the second topic to see if we can finish the national unity issue on Saturday and start the second topic immediately.

SANDINIST DESERTERS REPORT ON, CRITICIZE REGIME

PA161904 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2124 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 15 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Soviet AK-47 automatic rifles are arriving continually in Nicaragua from Cuba, seven Sandinist army deserters said today in Tegucigalpa.

The Honduran Army presented Norman Ingram Calixto, Roberto Figueroa Celis, Antonio Sebastian, Pedro Taylor Gibson, Alci Granales Mendez, Anthony Taylor Gibson and Esteban Morsa Teli, who affirmed that they were members of the Nicaraguan Sandinist People's Army and had deserted last month.

Norman Ingram Calixto said he was a first lieutenant and that he deserted with all of his equipment, consisting of a Belgian FAL rifle, many rounds of ammunition and uniforms.

"We came up from the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua, where we were border guards, but we did not like the militia or the mistreatment we received from the Sandinists because we are faithful Catholics," said Ingram Calixto.

He added that he had also been a member of Anastasio Somoza's National Guard but left it 8 years ago. He is 26 and claims he joined the National Guard at 13.

The Sandinist army deserters said they had been told they would soon be issued Soviet AK-47's. They said the Cubans on the Atlantic coast "sometimes wear Cuban uniforms and sometimes Sandinist uniforms and ridicule religious beliefs and the Miskitos."

Six of the seven deserters presented are of Miskito origin and belong to the opposition MISURASATA organization whose leader, Steadman Fagoth Muller, fled to Honduras several weeks ago and is now in Miami. Some 2,500 Nicaraguans have taken refuge in Honduras, most of them Miskitos who are opposed to the changes in their customs which the new Nicaraguan Government wants to impose on them. However, another group wants to return, alleging that they were deceived into coming to Honduras.

Cuban, Russian Advisers

PA170006 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 2030 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Excerpts] According to Sandinist refugees, Nicaragua is a Cuban military camp. One officer and six soldiers of the Sandinist People's Army, who deserted in May and came to Honduras, have said that there are battalions that have Soviet equipment and machineguns and Russians who are training them in Nicaragua.

First Lt Norman Ingram Calixto and soldiers Esteban Morsa Teli, Anthony Taylor Gibson, Alci Granales, Pedro Taylor Gibson, Antonio Ramos Sebastian and Roberto Figueroa Celis held a news conference at the 1st infantry battalion installations yesterday. All of them are young and belong to the Miskito race.

Ingram Calixto said that there are many Cubans and Russians in Nicaragua and that he can only remember a Cuban chief called Caballon. They, the Cubans and the Russians, live better than any of us because they are government advisers and have certain privileges. They live better than us, he added. The Cubans have been telling our people that there is no God and this we do not accept. They do not respect our principles. The Cubans are spread throughout the country. Sometimes they wear the Sandinist uniform and some other times they wear the Cuban uniform, he noted.

The battalions existing in Nicaragua have AK-47 Soviet weapons, one of the most modern automatic rifles. The Soviet weapons and advisers have arrived in Nicaragua through Cuba. We all know that, Ingram Calixto said.

He noted that many of the products that the Nicaraguans harvested were picked by the Sandinists and were sent to Cuba. They left us without rice, corn and other agricultural products, said the informant, who is approximately 27 years old.

He concluded by saying that the Cuban that they only know as Caballon is in command of the military base of Puerto Cabezas. He added that the church that was located at the military base was converted into a garrison.

FAGOTH REPORTEDLY MEETS OPPOSITIONISTS IN MIAMI

PA122351 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Steadman Fagoth has arrived in Miami, where he already has met counterrevolutionaries Jose Francisco Cardenal, alias El Chicano, David Stadthagen and Max Vargas. Fagoth's trip to Miami was planned secretly and he was received as a hero by the counterrevolutionaries of the Nicaraguan Democratic Front.

The newspaper DIARIO DE LAS AMERICAS quotes Fagoth as saying Nicaragua is in a state of war and that there is no peaceful solution to the Nicaraguan problem. There is no doubt now of Fagoth's involvement with the counterrevolution.

OFFICIAL SAYS COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES UNDER CONTROL

PA122213 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Excerpt] The Sandinist People's Army has the counterrevolutionary bands marauding in the country's northern region under control. This information was provided by Commander Christian Picardo, Interior Ministry representative in Esteli:

[Begin recording] Counterrevolutionary activities in the first region specifically are centered in the border area, in Nueva Segovia and Madriz Departments. We have noticed an increase in bandit activities in an area of Nueva Segovia Department.

We had problems in the Jalapa area, where a [words indistinct] band operated and carried out sabotage against the economy, such as setting state farms on fire. But state security, together with the Sandinist police, milita and army, inflicted a serious defeat on the counterrevolutionary band in Jalapa. This was the band with which Abelardo Sanchez, a LA PRENSA correspondent, was involved.

We realize this is part of the consolidation process that the revolution is carrying out. It will not take long. As we consolidate ourselves, we will also have to face [words indistinct] bands but certain that all counterrevolutionary bands and their activities will be defeated by our state security, police, militia and by all the people, who are the ones who tell us about the activities of the enemy. [end recording]

Eight Captured in Madriz

PA131941 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 10 Jun 81 pp 1, 5

[Text] Esteli--Sandinist authorities in the Madriz area captured eight counterrevolutionaries as they were about to kill a family of peasants in that area.

The group, made up of Ulises Moreno, the leader, Ramiro Moreno Rocha, Roger Moreno Gutierrez, Danilo Briones Castellon, Jose Rosalio Moreno Armas, Cruz Reyneiro Perez Oliva, Juan Jacinto Sevilla Ruiz and Manuel Moreno Garcia, has been causing panic in the valleys and communities of Madriz, where on 23 May they killed Lucio Ibarra Mergara, coordinator of the people's education collective for San Lucas Valley.

The state security authorities were able to capture the counterrevolutionaries through the widespread cooperation of the peasants and mass organizations. At the time of capture, the weapons used by members of the gang were also confiscated.

The gang had already stormed the home of Jose Isabel and Antonio Peralta. The gang's ties to counterrevolutionaries and former Somozist guardsmen based in Honduras have already been established. State security has reported that the prisoners are repeat offenders. They had already been pardoned on a previous occasion.

One Arrested in Chinandega

PA161428 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Gregorio d'Escoto Paz report from Chinandega]

[Text] The name of the counterrevolutionary arrested by state security in San Francisco del Norte, Chinandega Department, is Gumercindo Sanchez Altamirano. Sanchez Altamirano today was turned over to the judge of the criminal court of this city on being found guilty of, or rather there was evidence of his being a counterrevolutionary. Police turned this counterrevolutionary over to the judge to be tried in accordance with the law.

CASTRO MESSAGE CONDEMNS S. AFRICAN POLICIES

FL162345 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] The chief of state and Government of Cuba, Fidel Castro Ruz, has sent a message to the chairman of the Special Committee Against Apartheid, (Akporode Clark), on the celebration at the United Nations of the international day of solidarity with the struggle of the people of South Africa. Fidel Castro, acting in his capacity as chairman of the Nonaligned Countries Movement, condemns the United States for the military, economic, political and diplomatic assistance it gives to the racist South African regime. The message reiterates solidarity and support for the African brothers in struggle and condemns the racist minority that usurps power in South Africa and Namibia, imposing the disgraceful and inhuman system of apartheid.

The Namibian people rebel and struggle against all this under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization, SWAPO, their only and legitimate representative supported by ever growing solidarity, the document states. Further on, the message recalls the savage slaughter in Soweto in 1976 by South African repressive forces and notes how the policy of apartheid and the illegal occupation of Namibia can only be sustained with the support of certain powers, the United States among them.

We condemn, Fidel's message says, the continual violation of the principles of international law on the part of South Africa, which, with the complicity and the military, economic, political and diplomatic aid of the U.S. Government and its allies, has led to the aggressions against Angola, Mozambique and other bordering countries.

The message expresses solidarity with the peoples of Namibia and South Africa and with all those peoples fighting to recover their legitimate rights and it denounces the activities and economic interests of imperialist and colonialist powers in southern Africa. In the final paragraph, the premier Cuban leader says: In concluding, we wish to make it clear that we shall never forget those who have fallen in defense of the most elemental human rights, those who have devoted their lives to the struggle for the equality of all, social justice and universal peace.

SOLIDARITY WITH LEBANESE PEOPLE CELEBRATED

FL161840 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] The international day of solidarity with the Lebanese people has been celebrated with a ceremony held at the seat of the Afro-Asian Latin American People's Solidarity Organization (AALAPSO) in Havana City. On the occasion, (Isma'il Rashid), representative of the Lebanese Communist Party, delivered a speech in which he referred to the escalation of the forces of imperialism and its allies against the progressive forces in the Middle East. On behalf of his people he expressed thanks for the support and solidarity given by the AALAPSO.

The ceremony was attended by Claudio Ramos of the Central Committee's General Department of Foreign Relations, the members of the AALAPSO executive secretariat and the diplomatic corps.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF COSTA RICAN PARTY COMMEMORATED

FL161920 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Excerpt] The 50th anniversary of the foundation of Costa Rica's Popular Vanguard Party was commemorated in the Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR) Universal Hall last night. The ceremony was attended by Jesus Montane and Jose Ramirez Cruz, alternate members of the Cuban Communist Party's Politburo, and by Eduardo Mora Valverde, deputy secretary general of the Costa Rican communists, who made a speech on the occasion.

[Begin Mora recording] The Popular Vanguard Party will always stand together with the Cuban Communist Party, its inseparable brother, and jointly they will follow the road marked by Marx, Engels and Lenin together with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the revolutionary and leading vanguard of the international communist movement. Our party will always march together with the Cuban Communist Party, with Fidel's party, on the road of revolution and socialism.

Long live the unbreakable friendship of the Cuban Communist Party and the Popular Vanguard Party. [applause] Long live proletarian internationalism. [applause] Long live the unity among all Caribbean revolutionaries to defeat imperialism. [applause] Long live the revolution. [cheers and applause] [end recording]

HEALTH MINISTER RECEIVES VIETNAMESE DELEGATION

FL162154 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Sergio del Valle Jimenez, member of the Politburo and minister of public health, has received in our capital a Vietnamese delegation headed by Nghiem Xuan Yem, minister [in charge of agricultural science and technology] of the brother country. The meeting took place in an atmosphere of friendship as befits existing relations. Aspects related to cooperation in the field of health, especially experiences with medicinal plants and the sending of specialized Cuban personnel to work in a hospital that will be inaugurated in September in Vietnam, were discussed during the meeting.

PARTY ECONOMIC DELEGATION LEAVES FOR GDR

FL131418 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] A delegation led by Lionel Soto, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat, has left for the GDR. The delegation includes Santiage Garcia, deputy chief of the Central Committee's Economic Department; Manuel Castro and Jose (Cancura), section chiefs; Jose Diaz Velasquez, chief of the Economic Department of the Holguin Provincial Party Committee; and Rosendo Morales, rector of the Higher Institute for Economic Management.

The delegtion was invited by the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany as part of the plan for exchanging experiences in the economic field with that fraternal country.

BRIEFS

SOVIET DELEGATION--A Soviet delegation led by (Nikolay Namyar), member of the Central Committee of the USSR Construction Workers Union, has visited Havana areas. The visitors exchanged views with workers of the Frank Pais shop of the architectural projects enterprise and with those working on the USSR Embassy that is under construction in Miramar. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 13 Jun 81 FL]

PORTUGUESE BUSINESS DELEGATION--A delegation of 58 Portuguese executives from the industrial and export-import sectors have just arrived in Havana to explore the possibilities of increasing trade relations with Cuba. The delegation was received at Jose Marti Airport by Antonio Villaverde, secretary general of the Cuban Chamber of Commerce, and by (Fernando Ramos Machado), Portuguese charge d'affaires to Cuba. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 15 Jun 81 FL]

LEGAL ASSISTANCE AGREEMENT--The agreement between Cuba and Czechoslovakia on reciprocal legal assistance in civil, family and penal matters, was ratified this afternoon at the Cuban Foreign Ministry in Havana. The agreement signed in Prague on 18 April 1980 will go into effect on 11 July. The document was signed by Rene Anillo, Cuban vice minister of foreign relations, and by Milos Vouta, Czechoslovak ambassador to Cuba. Rene Anillo said that the agreement was another reflection of the fraternal relations between the two countries. [Havana Domestic Television service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Jun 81 FL]

FRENCH GUIANA

TWO SPACE ROCKETS TO BE LAUNCHED 19 JUNE

FL161244 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1204 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Paris, 16 Jun (NOTIMEX)--Two space rockets, one for meteorological observations and another for communications, will be launched next Friday from the overseas department of French Guiana. The first one is the European "Meteosat," weighing 649 kilos, and the second is the experimental Indian "Apple," weighing 670 kilos. It was announced that the "Arianspace" Company, whose test flight failed last year, was founded in March 1980 for the economic exploitation of the program.

SURINAME

ENVOY PRAISES U.S. COOPERATION IN AREA DEVELOPMENT

FL081338 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1450 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Paramaribo, 6 Jun (SNA-NOTIMEX)--The Suriname Government has praised the intention of the United States to cooperate toward the development of the Caribbean region and expressed its own intention of contributing to that program. The praise of the U.S. efforts came from Ambassador Henck Heidweiller during his presentation of credentials to President Reagan at the White House.

Government Supports Plans

FL151356 Bridgetown CANA in English 1943 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 14 Jun (CANA)--Suriname has pledged to support the United States in its plans to develop the Caribbean region, the Government Information Service (GIS), said. The GIS said the pledge was given when Suriname's ambassador to Washington, Dr Henk Heidweillder, presented his credentials to U.S. President Ronald Reagan this month.

While not giving specific details, the GIS statement said the ambassador noted with interest the United States intention to cooperate with the Caribbean region and was prepared to participate in this cooperation.

DIRECTOR OF SURINAME NEWS AGENCY KILLED IN GUYANA

PA162130 Paris AFP in Spanish 1834 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Georgetown, 16 Jun (AFP)--The police reported today that Humphrey Keervelt, director of the SURINAME NEWS AGENCY, was killed here today, after being kidnapped by three hooded men.

Keervelt was also editor of an English-language weekly newspaper. He had been arrested several times in his country for alleged antigovernment activities.

Some activists opposed to Suriname President Henk Chin A Sen are in Guyana, according to police sources.

The same sources said that Keervelt had been in Georgetown for a week recruiting mercenaries to overthrow Chin A Sen.